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The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

VOL. III. NO. 11.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1891.

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The Literary Digest.

VOL. III. NO. 11.

NEW YORK.

JULY 11, 1891.

Published weekly at New York Post Office as second class matter.
Published weekly by FUNK & WAGNALLS, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 86 Bay Street.
Subscription price, \$3.00 per year. Single copies, 10 cents.

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In order to increase the value of the DIGEST, as a repository of contemporaneous thought and opinion, every subscriber will be furnished with a complete and minute INDEX of each volume.

The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

WHY WE NEED CUBA.

GENERAL THOMAS JORDAN.

Forum, New York, July.

OUR statesmen, as early as the first quarter of this century, were keenly alive to the great concern our people naturally have in the island of Cuba. Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren, and Daniel Webster are all on record to this effect; and Edward Everett, Secretary of State under President Fillmore, thus summed up the inherent vital relations of that island to our own country:

It bars the entrance to that great river which drains half of the North American continent. . . . It keeps watch at the doorway of our intercourse with California. . . . Territorially and commercially, it would, in our hands, be extremely valuable; under certain contingencies it might be almost essential to our safety.

Cuba so nearly touches our own shores and is so manifestly of our own geographical system, that no American statesman may leave its immediate future out of his earnest, if not

anxious, consideration. Any maritime Power that should occupy it could readily make a *mare clausum* of the Gulf of Mexico; for Cape San Antonio, its western extremity is separated from Cape Catouchi, on the coast of Yucatan, by little more than one hundred miles of seaway, while Cape Hicacos is only a hundred miles distant from Florida, the larger part of the distance being filled with the Bahama banks and islets. Thus, manifestly, this great island dominates not only the Gulf of Mexico, but all the approaches thereto. Moreover, it lies broadside to the track of our commerce by water with Mexico, and what is of still greater importance, to the trade of the chief part of our cotton-producing States, not only with Europe, but with the North Atlantic seaboard.

The commercial history of Cuba teaches that her political incorporation with this republic would be in obedience to the laws of national gravitation; for our people consume much the largest part of all that the island produces for exportation. Notwithstanding incredible commercial shackles, a perversely false political economy, and oppressive taxation, together with the absence of all semblance of free institutions under Spanish rule, such have been the natural agricultural advantages of the island that as early as 1831-40 it had become an exporter of products to the United States to the yearly value of \$15,000,000. This average, during the next decade, was increased to \$24,500,000. For the seven years ended June 30, 1875, the value of the sugar sent by Cuba to this country aggregated \$740,730,578; while the aggregate value of all Cuban products exported to England was but \$154,700,000. Since that date, Cuba has continued to export to the United States a larger amount of merchandise than any other country has done, except Great Britain and France. The value of these exports from 1875 and 1879, inclusive, was \$872,969,000, and the total from 1859 to 1889, inclusive, was about \$1,660,000,000. Our exports of merchandise to Cuba meanwhile have aggregated only about \$450,000,000.

As early as 1865 Cuba furnished 85% per cent. of the sugar imported by the United States. Between 1868 and 1872, of the total export of Cuban sugar from the island in boxes, 40 per cent. came to the United States, together with 89% per cent. of that which was supplied in hogsheads.

Our Cuban commerce has been a large factor in the maintenance of our shipping interests. In 1875, 79% per cent. of our imports from Cuba reached our shores on American ships, and 90% per cent. of our export trade with her was done under our flag. It is to be noted that comparatively little of the sugar imported from other places has reached our ports under the American flag.

Cuba, with a smaller area than the State of New York, has a much larger acreage of richly productive land. Hardly 15 per cent., or 5,400,000 acres of the land, has been put under cultivation, yet no country of like area has contributed so largely in the last twenty-five years to the commerce of the world in agricultural staples, notwithstanding all the disadvantages of the Spanish colonial system. The island has more than 1,700 miles of coast, exclusive of the numerous bays and harbors with which that coast is indented, especially in the north. These bays and harbors are of superlative commercial value, being deep, easy of access, sheltered, and susceptible of thorough defense at comparatively small cost. Cuba is comparatively free from those tempests which have so often scourged the lesser Antilles, while earthquakes have been rare and harmless. Though the climate is tropical, the heat is sensibly tempered by the sea breezes, and the uplands have a bland, delightful atmosphere. The island is rich in mineral wealth, thus far almost entirely undeveloped.

Our interests in Cuba are too great and various to much

longer endure the continuation of unsatisfactory commercial relations. All considerations urge us to the acquisition of this island, without regard to European opinion or antagonism. But to Spain we should be not only just, but generous, and in the highest degree mindful of her natural and national sensibilities. On the other hand, no sinister diplomacy on the part of other governments should be tolerated.

In the territory heretofore acquired by us, the acquisition has been fraught almost immediately with special commercial and industrial benefits to the people of the section; benefits, it is to be added, which have been shared with the whole commercial world to such extent that other nations should regard with high favor the transfer of Cuba to our hands. Our whole history affords a guarantee that as a part of the United States this island would speedily become of far greater value to the commercial world than it can ever be as a colonial dependency of Spain.

THE MUNICIPAL THREAT IN NATIONAL POLITICS.

JOHN COLEMAN ADAMS

New England Magazine, Boston, July.

THE problems of city government thrust themselves persistently upon public attention. They dominate the social field. They try the patience and ingenuity of political thinkers. They tax to the utmost the resources of the church. They are, therefore, presented from almost every imaginable point of view, and discussed in relation to almost every phase of the national life and development.

As yet, however, the working of the forces which have become so portentous has been studied almost entirely in relation to the municipal life alone. The American city is treated as if it were a separate organism, isolated within its own limits, and shutting up within its own borders the consequences of its crimes and mistakes. The misfortunes of the citizen, plundered by the tax-collector that politicians may wax fat while he grows lean under his burden of bad government, shiftless police, dirty streets, inadequate water-supply, are looked upon as local troubles, like the east winds of Boston or the heats of St. Louis. We are sorry for those who have to bear them, but they do not concern people who live somewhere else.

Yet the alarm is growing, as we see the wider range these malign influences may take and their inevitable tendency to involve the very integrity of the national body politic. It does not take long for the sober second-thought to perceive that you cannot shut up municipal evil within local limits. Political diseases are like physical, and affect the whole organism. If they become epidemic they will no more stay in one locality than the gripe or the cholera. The city or the town is but a member in the larger body of the nation. The misgovernment of cities is the prophecy of misgovernment of the nation; just as the paralysis of the great nerve centres means the palsy of the whole body. There is graver danger to the Republic in the failure of good government in our cities than arises from the moral corruption which accompanies that failure. The misgovernment of our cities means the break-down of one of the two fundamental principles upon which our political fabric rests. It is as great a peril to the Republic as the revolt against the Union.

The Republic is organized upon two great political ideas, both essential to its existence. The first is the principle of federation, which is embodied in the Union; the second is the principle of local self-government, which places the business of the States and the towns in the hands of the people who live in them. Both of these are vital principles. The Republic has survived the attempt to subvert one of them. It has just entered on its real struggle with a serious attack upon the other.

The only way in which we can keep the Union intact and harmonious is by remitting the care of local interests to local bodies.

Maine could not legislate for Florida; nor could the representatives of all the States. So Florida and Maine shall each legislate for itself, except in a few particulars, where powers are given to the central Government. Within the States the same principle applies, and the town is left to administer the town's affairs. Weaken either principle of our Government, and the integrity is in peril. Attack the Union, and you threaten the life of the Republic. Attack the self-government of town and city, and you simply shift your point of approach; you are aiming still at the life of the land.

It is safe to assert that an attack has already begun on the principle of self-government of town and city. Our municipal governments are ceasing to be "a government of the people, for the people, by the people." They are now governments "by the boodlers, of the boodlers, and for the boodlers." Our cities and towns are in the hands of oligarchies made up for the most part of men who make a trade of politics for what it will bring. This is a new threat to the national life.

It is already in the power of a few great cities, of one great city, to turn the scale of a national election. It happened in 1884 that the change of a few hundred votes in the city of New York would have changed the result of the poll of the whole people. That city is fast in the clutches of a few "bosses." The Republican party is losing its grip upon its strongholds in the North; the new issues will weaken the great margins of the Democratic party in the South. With the change will come an increase in the power of the cities. Thus we are plainly threatened with having our national officers elected and our national business controlled by a few "bosses" of great cities, who will manage our affairs solely for the sake of "boodle."

There is another and even graver side to this matter. The political power of our cities is increasing not only through the shifting of majorities, but also through the shifting of the ratio of population. It is admitted that for almost a century population has been tending toward the cities. Let the cities remain in the hands of the "bosses" and we put in their grasp the balance of political power.

Yet this is not all. To correct the abuses wrought by this degradation of municipal government, we see frequent attempts to throw back the management of the great cities into the hands of the States in which they are situated. This is a reversal of the principles on which our Government is founded. To let the farmer from Southold, or the lumberman from the Adirondacks, have any large power over the affairs of Brooklyn or New York, is a confession of the failure of our time-honored principle, when applied to American cities.

The evils I have pointed out are complicated with another. In our great cities are hordes of men who are least fitted for the duties of citizenship and least accustomed to the exercise of the right—men who have been in this country for but a short time, who have not yet learned its language, or formed any conception of its institutions.

The same patriotism which was summoned to defend the *Union* thirty years ago is now under call to defend the *cities* of the Union. To defend them will not be easy, it must be confessed; the obstacles are most disheartening. There must be a revival of local patriotism; but that implies some local pride, which again implies personal identification of the citizen with the city, the establishment of *homes* as hostages to good government. We cannot solve the municipal problem until we have discovered whether we can Americanize our foreigners, and teach them even the rudiments of our system. These two problems must be solved together.

There are hopeful signs that this can be done. The work of enlightenment, however, needs to be pushed with persistence, assiduity, and intelligence. It is a task both long and arduous; nor can we hope to see it accomplished until we ourselves, Americans, to the manner born, realize its intimate connection with the perpetuity and integrity of our institutions.

A NEW VARIETY OF MUGWUMP.

THE HON. DORMAN B. EATON.

North American Review, New York, July.

MR. CLARKSON, for eighteen months an Assistant Postmaster-General under President Harrison, in an article entitled "The Politician and the Pharisee,"* in the May number of this *Review*, has labored hard to redeem the politician and discredit the Mugwump, but has only succeeded in presenting a new species of Mugwump.

The article condemns the National Administration. It arraigns the President and his Cabinet for not making more removals. It makes the politician and the *boss* the only patriots. It threatens the Republican party with ruin in 1892 unless it shall adopt the theory of these new Mugwumps. It echoes the voice of the defeated Senator from Kansas by sneering at all reform and representing all reformers as canting hypocrites. It makes the Pharisee the representative, not only of the old Mugwumps, but of all citizens above the mere politician and the partisan. It invites the enlightened readers of this *Review* to approve the political barbarism of expelling probably 20,000 postmasters from their places in eighteen months, and to condemn the President and Cabinet, who had the wisdom to arrest such proscription. The article appeals to those readers to aid the new Mugwumps in making the scandalous work of those months the constant condition of our politics.

In this ambitious article we look in vain for some explanation or definite views upon the striking tendencies of public sentiment within its scope. Few things, for example, are so striking in our politics as the rapid growth and majestic power of public opinion, as contrasted with mere party opinion. Yet our author apparently takes no note of public opinion as a political force, party opinion in his view being universal and supreme. Party contests are in great part but efforts to win this public opinion. This it is which the politicians most dread and least understand. It has for nearly a generation been growing stronger while party opinion has been growing weaker as a political force. Why did not our author tell us how this has happened.

Mr. Clarkson has come into the columns of the *Review* to appeal to that overwhelming, non-partisan public opinion which he dreads, and which he knows no mere party publication can reach. Unfortunately for his cause, he did not comprehend that it was as needful to abandon the arguments, the threats, and the sophistries of the mere politicians as to go outside of their journals; and as a consequence we must believe that he has repelled rather than convinced his readers. He has advanced a theory of the Republic as repugnant to every chapter of its history as the mere politician was offensive to its statesmen. The only explanation he offers of the increasing power of public opinion and of the non-partisan press is that the powerful independent journals have been bought up—that is, bribed—to abandon the Republicans and support the Democrats; certainly an astonishing charge to make unaccompanied by the slightest proof.

Another great problem passed over in silence is the steady growth of the civil service reform movement, which was never so effective as at this moment. Why has the politicians' opposition to it so ignominiously failed? There is no attempt made to answer the evidence of its great usefulness, which has commanded the support of every administration, and every Congress, whether Democratic or Republican. Our author, in order to be consistent with his theories, was called upon to explain these facts.

Prior to his election as President, Mr. Harrison had not been very radically committed to this reform. Secretaries Tracy and Noble, perhaps, had hardly favored it. The Postmaster-General was possibly half as hostile to it as our author himself. If the Postmaster-General is not yet as complete a convert to the

merit system as the public interest requires—and as we may believe he will some years hence wish he had been—he at least appears to be very widely separated from his late subordinate. The President and his Cabinet have not only sustained, but extended the reform. Secretary Tracy has enforced its provisions in several of the navy yards, and is now extending this application; while Secretary Noble has promoted the extension of the system in the Indian service. The President has enlarged its sphere, and suppressed opportunities of evading it.

The Ex-Assistant Postmaster-General, alone among those in high place under the present or any other Republican Administration, holds different views. This is clearly his right. He may have had considerable justification for his attack on the President, if a stern rejection of ruinous theories can be a justification. But can he fairly ask both houses of Congress, his own party which has so long supported the reform, the President and all the members of his Cabinet, to come over to his view, on the peril of his heading a rebellious faction of new Mugwumps in the next election?

The one specific, essential, and infallible proof of being a Mugwump is the assertion and exercise of the right to criticize one's party, its officers and policy. Thus tested, the politicians—members of the new faction, if the rebellion has gone so far,—whom Mr. Clarkson champions, are Mugwumps of the most radical kind. This species is quite different from the old type. The new Mugwumps arraign presidents and administrations for trying to fulfill pledges. They hate reforms and reformers. They would make office the reward of partisan zeal and vicious work at elections. They have faith in manipulation and money in politics. They believe in bosses and wish nothing better than mere politicians. It is such as these that our author commends to the youth of the nation. The *boss*—the great embodiment of all that is worst in the politician—is extolled as hardly less than a saint, a martyr. These are the words of his eulogist:

He does for his party what the class-leader does for his church. . . . He does a work so good and from a motive so pure that money could not hire it done.

Such words make us laugh when we are expected to admire. Yet we agree, and rejoice, that money could not hire an honest man to do most of the work done by the *boss*. What we need in our politics is much less bossing, and much more free acting and free voting on the part of the citizen.

POLITICO-PHILOSOPHICAL REFLECTIONS.

EDITORIAL.

Grenzboten, Leipzig, June.

POLITICAL parties are certainly not the most important element of social life, but they make the most noise in the world. It is not so very long since world histories were essentially histories of kings, wars, and party struggles. In fact, it is only in our own day that men have awakened to the realization that the culture and industrial conditions of a people are more important matters. But, although we cannot regard party strife either as the weightiest or the most beautiful feature of social life, there is no need to denounce it as superfluous or as an evil. Party strife has no necessary place in the simplicity of patriarchal life, nor in remote settlements. The social conditions of such communities, while favorable to a modest degree of passive enjoyment, fail to call all the individual's mental powers into activity; but, with the spread of population and diversity of pursuit, the division into classes, and pressure of class upon class, awakens ideas of the general well-being, of political economy, and legislation, and, through these, of numerous rights and obligations. With the organization of communities and of Church and State, the establishment of party follows naturally and necessarily. In a community of millions it is impossible for every one to have direct intercourse with

* See LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. III., No. 2, p. 31.

every other, and nothing remains but for people of like ideas, aims, or interests to unite in groups. Every man who wants to take an active part in public life must attach himself to one of these groups, which it is for the Government to guide and utilize for the general well-being.

The passions, the self-assertion, the exaggeration, the misrepresentations of party, which provoke the moral indignation of non-partisans, are of the very essence of party. The man of action must have unbounded faith in the principles of his party, or his activity will be crippled. Doubt leads inevitably to faint-heartedness, indecision, timidity, and disunion. The man who enters politics on principle attaches himself to the party whose principles agree with his, and it follows, as a matter of course, that he regards his party as always in the right, their opponents as always in the wrong; that he characterize the fanaticism of his own party as lofty enthusiasm, and the enthusiasm of their opponents as wild fanaticism; that he justify any violation of truth and honor on his own side as legitimate strategy, every stratagem of the other side as mean falsehood, calumny, and perfidy. The political partisan has no difficulty about finding a salve for his conscience. He is either entirely in accord with his party on the particular measure, or he regards it as necessary to the support of his party, which must be upheld at any price. Under any circumstances, the party is responsible, not ne. In private life the member of a political party may be scrupulously correct; still it is hardly possible that a man may commit himself to party tactics for decades without their acquiring an influence over him. It is very difficult to unite the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove, and men of tender consciences frequently hold themselves aloof from public affairs simply because they fear moral defilement.

From this conception of party it is evident that a non-partisan party is impossible. The State follows a middle course between the extreme policies of the Right and Left; but this middle course is determined by the comparative force of the conflicting parties. The idea of establishing a party to maintain a middle course is an absurdity. In fact, it would not be a party in the sense that it stood as representative of any special ideas or interests. Nor can any one party exist for the maintenance of the public interests against the clamors and assaults of private interests. The two do not clash. In the modern State, parties are organized to regulate the distribution of the State burdens, and the several parties conflict with each other, but not with the State. No individual, no party, can claim to represent the whole people, for the people are divided on every question that arises. But the sentiment that there is a certain immorality in existing for the advocacy of class interests, prompts every party to seek to convince itself and others that it is no party, but the representative of the people themselves, and the other parties misleaders, who, to gratify their own ends, have captured a number of deluded voters. This is all done in perfect good faith. As Lasalle wrote in one of his addresses: "Every little town with a population of 10,000 to 20,000 persons, has two or three hundred persons who call themselves 'the quality.' These people, meeting daily in clubs and taverns, at reunions, concerts, and theatres, easily fall into the delusion that their numbers are far in excess of the reality, and that they constitute the 'people' of the place."

The open advocacy of private or class interests is neither immoral nor prejudicial to the country, but it may become both when one group sets forth, by fraud or force, to secure the support of other groups with opposing interests, and thereby mislead the government as to the true needs of the people. It is a first necessity of a State that the needs and aspirations of all classes find free and open expression. Freedom never has been the work of a party. So far as it is possible in a State, it must be the product of the balance of conflicting interests, and of active party strife.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

SOCIALISM AND SPIRITUAL PROGRESS—A SPECULATION

MISS VIDA D. SCUDDER.

Andover Review, Boston, July.

WE are all talking about Socialism to-day. We discuss its abstract principles. We question emphatically whether it is possible with such beings as men, in a world like the present. We discuss measures of approach, and finally we debate the machinery which, were Socialism accomplished, would regulate human life. But there is just one thing we do not talk much about, and that is, supposing the Socialistic state a fact, supposing we arrive, what sort of men and women shall we be when we get there.

Concerning this phase of the subject, even one of the uninitiated must be permitted to think. For the issue between Socialism and individualism is in essence not technical but vital. Its ultimate sphere of discussion is the practical life of man. It is I believe the leading issue of this age-weary modern world. The men to come will envy us, as sharers in a battle greater than the anti-slavery struggle; greater than any phase in the eternal battle of the race for liberty, since the convulsion of the Protestant Reformation set man free in the sphere of religion, as Socialism promises to set man free in the sphere of economics. And it will be clear in retrospect, as it cannot be clear in experience, that the question which we are meeting is essentially broad, simple, ethical.

If this is so, it behooves us to question sharply the spiritual ideal inherent in Socialism; for this ideal will really determine men's judgments. We need a distinct ideal to which we may advance. Unless such an ideal is manifest, Socialism will never prevail. For, explain it how we will—not our facts, but our ideals, will-of-the-wisps, mirages, though they may seem—our ideals are the lights that fail not, the stars that lead not astray.

Quite possibly men would be better off in the Socialistic state; but it is much more important to know whether they would be any better. Socialism promises that everybody is to be comfortable; yet the end of life is not comfort but character. What about character? What sort of spiritual environment shall we have? What moral incentives? These are the essential questions after all.

A number of our wisest thinkers believe that the results would be disastrous. "All forms of Socialism are forms of slavery," so Herbert Spencer calmly announces. "Materialism and Socialism," exclaims that clear, sad soul, Henri Frédéric Amiel, "two modern tendencies which ignore the true value of human personality, and blot it out in the collective life of nature or of society."

Let us expand their thought. The value of life is in struggle, all individuality springs from the conflict with destiny. This conflict Socialism would destroy. For our modern world—stern, strenuous, stirring, with its fierce and eager activities, its suspense—Socialism substitutes what? A mechanism of dull monotony, a vulgarized and cockney ease. Now zest is found in contrast alone. All our artistic pleasures, all our romance, depend upon the strong alternations of light and shade. Take away suspense and the dramatic element would vanish. What makes men care to live to-day, or exert themselves in living? The uncertainties of life—the consciousness of the horror of black failure waiting to engulf them; of prizes to be won, if they shall prove themselves the fittest who survive. In the Socialist state all this will go, and in consequence a desperate *ennui*, a profound world-weariness will engulf the human race. To use a phrase of Matthew Arnold's, "We shall all yawn in each other's faces with imperturbable gravity." We shall be bored to death.

I must admit that the life which "Looking Backward"

describes for us does not attract me in the least. In its sunny materialism, its Philistine pervasiveness of comfort, it seems to me dismal.

But are these negative conditions of comfort and virtue really all that Socialism can promise us? Despite the Utopias of the Socialists, I do not think so. Let us search for ourselves the interests and incentives that will exist in the Socialist state and question whether men will be sunk in the dull mechanism of selfish routine or set free for a fuller life of work and aspiration.

If the advocates of individualism are right, we should expect to see all our great men emerging from the bottom of the scale, but, as a fact, nothing equals the dull monotony of the lives of the poor, the pathetic barrenness of their natures. Two classes in the community are hopelessly bored, the very rich and the very poor, and from neither of these classes do our great men spring.

They spring, I call all history to witness, from the ranks of the great middle class. They spring from conditions which neither enervate nor crush, conditions tempting to work but rarely forcing to it.

A life removed from sordid cares, yet freed from choking riches—this is the life which so far has produced the highest type of character. These are the conditions clearly inculcated by the teaching and example of Jesus Christ. *Just such conditions it is which Socialism aims to make universal.*

As to the stock objection to the Socialist state that in it men will do no work, I oppose the claim that in people with physical nerve, nourished for a few generations back, the impulse to work, the delight in productive energy, is innate, instinctive, masterful.

LEO XIII. AND SOCIALISM.

RUGGIERO BONGHI.

Nuova Antologia, Rome, June.

THE Pope in his recent Encyclical has undertaken to solve the mighty problem which now troubles Europe. In a manner which shows no signs of haste—calm, judicial, assured—he argues with rich and poor, with the governors and the governed, pointing out what he thinks will restore good feeling between the various classes of society, and addressing to all paternal counsels with all the weight of his great office.

Any one who thoroughly studies the Encyclical will be likely to ask: What effect will it have? Will it produce a truce, at least, in the ardent contest between different opinions? Will it bring back the working classes to the faith, from which in such great numbers they have departed, because that alone appears to have heard their cry of pain? Will it find governments disposed to accept the aid of the Church in their battle on the conditions laid down by Pope Leo?

If I may be allowed to speak the truth, I will say that I do not believe any of these effects will be produced by the Encyclical. The working classes are too much alienated from the Church; too great a wave of doubt and contempt has swept over their minds. No Encyclical will suffice to make them again what they were.

Christ, Holy Father, wrote nothing. Christ did not speak to the people from the gilded summit of a throne, but from the naked top of a mountain. Exposed, during the three years of His public mission, continually to threats of death, He did not shut Himself up in a palace, but went about in country and town, doing good.

The Latin of the Encyclical is supremely elegant; its reasoning is, for the most part, close and weighty; its style pleases, here by the vivacity of the images, there by the elevation of its ideas, and again by its warmth of feeling. Nevertheless, Holy Father, you will be the first to admit that the parish priest of Fourmies, in throwing himself between the people and the soldiers, caring naught for himself and only solicitous to save the life of some man, woman, or child, has shown by his deeds

how ardent is the spirit of charity and love in a Catholic priest, and has done more to restore faith in religion to the working classes than all the Encyclical that ever were written.

Catholic influence has much decayed during the last two or three centuries. It can be restored only in the ways in which Christian influence was created and propagated in the world. If the Catholic religion remains strictly and rigidly ecclesiastical and hierarchical, I do not believe that it will accomplish any more in the future than it has in the recent past.

The laws that the Pontiff counsels governments to adopt are in general good and founded on a severe, though not false, judgment of the actual relations between the various classes. Socialism does not deserve the victory it expects, for the simple reason that it would be a victory of one class over all others. Its poison, however, has penetrated the minds of those classes which Socialism aspires to make victorious, by reason of the impossibility of getting rid of the poison by force of argument. Reasoning avails little against the seductive pictures which Socialism paints of a future of equality and assured prosperity.

Nevertheless, though we may not be able to hope for great practical results from the Encyclical, though we may disagree with it in one point or another, we can all accept its invitation and approve of its tone. We can all get ready to meet this new menace of society by defending and conceding at the same time; recognizing the evil and helping, as we may, to apply a remedy. Science, governments, the Church, private individuals, all have something to do in this matter, something to correct in their conduct. The fortunate in this world should put some restraint on their pleasures at the risk of losing them altogether; wealth should show less ostentation; charity should be more open and sincere. These moral dispositions alone can render fertile and efficacious the action of beneficent laws. Such laws of themselves remain unfruitful and without persuasion. Nothing can vivify such legislation save a new spirit of conciliation and peace with which to invest society at the end of this nineteenth century, which will be greater in history than all the centuries which have preceded it, but of which the unhappy lot seems to be to have to transmit to the twentieth century humanity morally dissolved, greatly harassed, confused among multiplied illusions, and condemned to more violent and harder contests than the human race has had to engage in during its sixty or more centuries of strife, of joy, and of sorrow.

THE ENCYCCLICAL.

EMILE OLLIVIER, OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Le Correspondant, Paris, June 10.

THERE was a time in France when twenty workmen were not allowed to meet together to hear the report of an employer who had made them participants in his profits; when as soon as four of them together left their work during the hours of labor, they were taken by the neck and put in prison; when the workman, a real Helot, treated like one unfit to take care of himself, paid the tax of money and of blood imposed on him, without anyone taking any trouble about him. The writers who felt compelled to appeal to human pity, and ask the world to study the miseries and sorrows of the humble, the poor, the disinherited, were thought to be seditious. The only answer to these writers was to call them, with a look of horror, Socialists.

The social party of Lamartine had only two or three recruits. One of the complaints of the opposition against Napoleon III. was that he favored Socialist tendencies. The first thing that General Changarnier said, when he joined the Emperor at Metz, the day after our reverses, was: "I separated myself from Your Majesty because I thought you a Socialist."

How times are changed! To-day the workmen vote, hold public meetings, go on strikes, combine. Workmen are no longer disdained; they are not ruled, but obeyed; their wishes are consulted; they have their flatterers, their journalistic

organs, their deputies always ready to interrogate Ministers on their behalf. By an unexpected turn in economics two phenomena, heretofore thought contradictory, have appeared together; profits and interest on money have diminished, while salaries have increased. If things have improved, however, there are still a great many evils to remedy. Some of the brightest minds and finest hearts in the world are now busy in trying to find a cure for these ills. Their preoccupation is shared by the Pope, who, in his recent Encyclical, has examined the condition of workmen, the complicated and threatening problems which, under forms more or less acute, are everywhere demanding solution, the economic phenomena of modern industrial labor.

The document of the Pontiff starts out with an alarming statement. It declares that, as the result of successive revolutions and developments of industry, the social body is divided into two classes, separated by an immense abyss. On one side is a small number of opulent persons, the all-powerful masters of industry, of an arrogant spirit, greedy of gain, practising a consuming usury, monopolizing work and commerce, making riches flow into their coffers from all sources, admitting no difference between a man and a machine, valuing the workman only for the amount of money his labor will produce.

On the other side of the abyss is an infinite number of people without property, bending under a yoke almost servile, delivered over without defense to the mercy of inhuman masters, in a situation of undeserved misfortune and misery, with souls wounded by their unhappy lot and always ready for a breach of public order.

This antagonism is contrary to natural law and to reason. Just as in the human body, its members, notwithstanding their diversity, are marvelously adapted, one to another, so as to form an exactly proportioned and symmetrical whole, so in society, the two classes were destined by nature to unite harmoniously in a perfect equilibrium. Friendship, and not hostility, ought to be the rule of their reciprocal relations.

To remedy the state of things described there is need of prompt and efficacious measures. The workmen will gain nothing by adopting theories which contradict divine and human laws. By substituting collective property for individual property the workmen will only deprive themselves of the free disposal of what they earn. Hereditary property is only wages changed by saving. If the workman is not allowed to save, his children will be the sufferers. It is impossible to do away with inequality of conditions. This inequality exists in the nature of things.

What the workmen ought to do is to combine in order to get their wages raised and their hours of work shortened, but without violence, without disorderly strikes, without injuring the masters in their persons or their goods. If the combination does not succeed, then they should have recourse to the State, which ought to be the Providence of the poor and unfortunate, preventing employers from imposing on those employed a burden beyond their strength, without regard to age or sex, and seeing that the workmen are at least paid enough to keep body and soul together.

Finally the Church must intervene, the common mother of the poor and the rich, the spouse of Him in whose eyes there are neither poor nor rich, exhorting the rich to compassion and to establish between them and the poor more than friendship, even fraternal love.

Leo XIII., in this Encyclical, has surpassed himself. He has never shown himself so much a Pope of wisdom and of light. His theory of the State as a special Providence he sets forth with caution and moderation. He counsels the intervention of the State in extreme cases only, after the combined efforts of workmen, freely permitted, have failed in attaining their object. He is favorable to the poor man, but he is not hostile to the rich. He does not repeat the words of Saint Jerome, "that every rich man is either unjust himself or heir of the

injustice of another." He says nothing which resembles what Bourdaloue said at the court of Louis XIV.: "There are few innocent rich men, whose consciences ought to be tranquil." The Pope does not hesitate to speak plainly of the too evident hardness of certain rich men with hearts of stone, but even these he does not treat rudely; he adjures them, he implores them, he tries to convince them. He does not merely remind such rich men of the judgment of God which awaits them, but he points out the dangers which threaten them and their property, unless they do something to ward off the impending social war.

Workmen claim that wages should be paid in proportion to their needs and not regulated by the law of supply and demand. The Pope approves of this claim. Yet in so approving, he does not use vague phrases like the Socialists; he defines what justice demands that the workmen should have with an almost mathematical exactness; he recommends moderation, good sense, and respect for the rights of others; he incites governments to support workmen in pursuit of these just claims, without tolerating for an instant a breach of public order.

PRACTICAL MORALITY.

EDITORIAL.

Westminster Review, London, June.

IT is impossible to proceed far with the examination of the ethics of everyday life without discovering the fact that the lofty principles professed in connection with religious belief have had but a very trifling effect in modifying or counteracting the common follies and weaknesses of human nature. If the theoretical system of morality adopted by all civilized nations during the last thousand years has remained unchanged, men's conduct during that time has run down the complete gamut of error. In short, it is only too clear that the leading principles of Christianity have as yet been far in advance of the capabilities of the great majority of individuals; and the consequence is that religious morality has resolved itself almost entirely into a matter of rites and ceremonial observances.

In forming an estimate of the progress of that vague and indefinable entity known as civilization, it is extremely difficult to dissociate the improvement of the relations and dealings of individuals with each other from the more mechanical growth of knowledge, and of the power to control the physical conditions by which our lives are surrounded; but if we set the latter on one side, it is remarkable how insignificant the former will appear, even at so late a period as the eighteenth century.

If we compare the social condition of the most advanced nations in the eighteenth and twelfth centuries for example, we shall find in the later age few points of marked improvement outside the limits here referred to. The same readiness of the strong to oppress the weak, the same brutality and cruelty in written laws, in conduct and amusements, the same blind and savage prejudices, and the same absence of all scruple in international relationships will be found in both. The advocates of religious systems of ethics do well to avoid any reference to facts like these, for, from their point of view, they are utterly inexplicable. They may deplore the modern decline of religious zeal and fervor; but when they do they are compelled to ignore the unmistakable improvement which is taking place in the practical conduct of life, in spite of the tendencies they profess so deeply to deplore. The farther backward we trace the course of history, the more active shall we find the spirit of religious belief, and the more deeply will the world be found plunged in the mire of moral and social evil.

That the Christian religion has failed to produce any marked effect in stemming the tide of injustice, folly, and passion, which has ever been filling the world with misery, must be attributed to its lofty character, rather than to its defects. The ideal at which it is aimed has been practically unattainable by the great majority of individuals. To define with precision the

influence which Christianity has exerted upon the advance thus far made by civilized society would, of course, be impossible. But the negative side of the question presents fewer difficulties, for its failures are too clear and obvious to admit of any dispute as regards their existence. Apart from the question of its merits as a preparation for the future, it constitutes no guarantee for sound morality in the affairs of the present life. The religious wars and persecutions, which have so often deluged the civilized world with blood and misery, were all instigated by men who imagined themselves inspired by devotion to the sacred cause of religious truth. The suppression of selfish instincts, and the cultivation of generous and sympathetic virtues are among the first objects of the Christian system of morals; but actual experience has shown that in all ages religious belief has given rise to more uncompromising bitterness and animosity than any other cause which could be named.

It is unnecessary to go far in search of an explanation of this seeming anomaly. When we observe to what an extent the attention of the faithful is directed to the side issues, and to the empty formalities of their creeds, it does not seem surprising that they should lose all sight of moral principles. Cerebral religion is a species of morality made easy, but so far as relates to the affairs of this world, it leaves the character of its observers unaffected for good or evil.

Civilized society in the present day is certainly far superior to that of any known epoch in the past, and the spread of general enlightenment with its tendency to induce a rational estimate of conduct would seem to be the only possible explanation of the advance which has been made. The crimes and infamies of the past were the natural results of human passion submerged in ignorance.

SAVINGS BANKS FOR OLD AGE.

PAUL LAFITTE.

Revue Bleue, Paris, June 20.

THE question of savings banks for old age is attracting much attention at present in Europe. Germany has solved the question in its way, which is not a liberal way. A Bill for the creation of such banks has been introduced into our Chamber of Deputies. By this Bill the workman or employé is not obliged to deposit in the bank, but if he chooses so to do, an amount equal to what he deposits must be deposited by his employer also, to the credit of the workman or employé. Without criticizing the bill at length, it may be remarked, in passing, that this method of disposing of the employer's money, without consulting him, seems hardly warrantable. Moreover, there have been in France for forty years savings banks for old age, established under a law passed in 1850. These banks have no such objectionable feature as the one I have mentioned, and others which might be noticed; and their sole defect is that their existence is not as well known as it should be. By these banks, established as the result of a prolonged study of the matter by competent men, a workman or employé who deposits every day the price of a drink—that is, ten centimes—beginning at the age of twenty, will receive when he reaches fifty-five \$60 a year for the remainder of his life; when he reaches sixty, \$100 a year; when he arrives at sixty-five, \$172 a year as long as he lives. These figures ought to be inscribed on the walls of every place in which people are employed on wages as an incentive to frugality and making provision for the time when they shall become incapable of earning anything.

Special importance, however, attaches to the question of savings banks for old age, because it shows in the clearest possible manner why those who study social questions, with an equal desire to improve the condition of the wage-earning classes, are divided into two opposite schools. The Socialism of the State says to the wage-earner: "You are a child. You must be watched over. Foresight in regard to you must be exercised, and that is my business. I am going to establish

savings banks for old age, in which I will compel you to deposit as little as possible! but I will oblige your employer to deposit for your benefit. Give yourself no uneasiness in regard to the future. Work on from day to day, I guarantee you a tranquil old age."

On the other hand, Liberal Socialism says: "You are a man. You are responsible for your actions. If you want to save up an income for your old days, the savings banks for old age are open to you. These the State can help, by raising the rate of interest or by other means. But it is you and you alone who have the right to decide whether you will deposit anything in these banks. You shall be the creator of your own misery or your own well-being."

Here there are not only two different points of view in a particular case; there are two doctrines absolutely diverse. Between them, it seems to me, the time has come to make a choice. The general opinion, I am obliged to admit, inclines towards the Socialism of the State. The example of Germany in the matter counts for something. In my opinion, however, it would be better, when we wish to study social questions, to give less attention to the other side of the Rhine and more attention to the other side of the Channel. I do not wish to say that everything which the English do ought to be imitated; yet there are some things it would be well to learn from them, and among these things, how the wage-earning classes, without asking anything of the State, can grow by combination and liberty.

A LESSON FROM THE THE OLD WORLD FOR THE NEW.

ELBERT S. TODD, D.D.

Methodist Review, New York, July-August.

FROM Maine to California the people of the United States are agitating the question of temperance reform. A large army of determined men and women have resolved that they will give themselves and the country no rest till the evil is abolished. On the other hand, a not less determined body, including three hundred thousand persons interested in the business, is equally resolved that what they call their personal liberty shall be maintained.

The advocates of temperance reform are no doubt in a majority if they could only come to an agreement as to the course to be pursued. Among the methods suggested are national and State prohibition, high license, moral suasion, popular education of the young as to the evils of strong drink, organization in the direction of temperance societies or a temperance party, and the elective franchise for women.

The advocates of each separate measure profess unbounded confidence in their solution of the vexed question, and maintain their particular view with the perseverance for which good people have always been noted in questions of conscience. Meanwhile the cause makes doubtful progress, and the lamentable fact confronts us that the yearly increase in the consumption of ardent spirits is altogether out of proportion to the increase of the population.

Would it not be well at this point to listen to the voice of history? England in the eighteenth century is a most interesting study. The germs of the present order of things were there: the England and America of to-day were then in process of evolution. No century can boast of men of greater genius, or events of more importance. Yet, in spite of its splendid galaxy of shining names and brilliant deeds, it was an era of moral corruption, coarseness, and want of faith. While true of the reigns of all the Georges, this was more particularly applicable to the reign of George II., extending from 1727 to 1760. As to religion, a strong ebb tide of both faith and works had left the country about destitute of it. "In the higher circles," said Montesquieu, "every one laughs if one talks of religion."

"Drinking," said Walpole, "is at the highest wine mark."

The administration of which he was the head is known in history as "The Drunken Administration." There were one bottle, two-bottle, and even five-bottle men; and these aesthetic drinkers esteemed it a great privilege if at their carousals they could get possession of a beauty's dainty shoe with which to ladle out wine while they drank to the health of the light-heeled mistress. In the lower drinking-houses customers paid according as they desired to become simply drunk or dead drunk. The condition of affairs at this time is spoken of by Bishop Benson as follows:

There is no safety in town or country. Our people are cruel and inhuman. These accursed spirituous liquors, which, to the shame of our government, are so easy to be had and are in such quantities drank, have changed the very nature of our people, and will, if continued to be drank, destroy the very race itself.

Multiply the number of saloons in an American city by ten, or perhaps twenty, until at least every sixth house is a drinking-place, and you have only reproduced the condition of London during the reign of George II. The following lines of a contemporary poet indicate that the saloon of that day was worse than our own, being frequented by persons of all ages and both sexes:

There enter the prude and the reprobate boy,
The mother of grief and the daughter of joy;
The servant maid slim and the serving man stout:
They quickly steal in and they slowly reel out.

The history of all nations and times affords no such example of appalling drunkenness as the cities and villages of England presented in the middle of the eighteenth century.

We now turn to the measures that were adopted to meet this alarming state. The Society for the Reformation of Manners in the year 1724 prosecuted 2,723 cases for lewd, profane, drunken, and gambling practices. In thirty-three years the number of prosecutions had reached 89,393. The consumption of British distilled spirits was as follows: 1684, 527,000 gallons; 1714, 2,000,000 gallons; 1727, 3,601,000 gallons; 1735, 5,394,000 gallons. Such an increase in the use of distilled spirits (saying nothing of wine and beer) would have been noteworthy at any time, but occurring at a time when the Society of Reformation was putting forth such extraordinary efforts, becomes truly remarkable.

In 1736, Parliament passed an Act taxing all spirituous liquors £1 per gallon, and prohibiting persons from selling them in quantities of less than two gallons without paying a tax of £50 a year. This was the highest kind of license, and amounted to virtual prohibition. An immediate though slight decrease in drunkenness resulted; but soon a clandestine trade sprang up which the authorities could not—at least did not—control. Many took out a wine license and sold all kinds of liquors, having as usual the help of the more venal officers of the law. At the end of two years the measure was repealed as a confessed failure. An attempt was then made to replace the use of stronger spirits by beer and light wines; but the use of stronger drink went steadily on. Parliament passed an Act making debts for liquors irrecoverable by law, another having a provision for an indemnity in case of damage, and still another to close all saloons at midnight. There is but one modern temperance measure that is not as old as the middle of the eighteenth century, and the single exception is the franchise for women.

At the very time when the situation was most hopeless, a movement of an entirely different character began, and from that time a change for the better was apparent. It began with three young men, who, reading their Bible, saw that they could not be saved without holiness, followed after it, and incited others to do so. The leaders of the movement were John and Charles Wesley and George Whitefield, though behind them was a host of young men fully as earnest if not as gifted. Whitefield had on one occasion fifty thousand people as an audience. As the work spread there was a marked decrease in intemperance; but this was only an incident to the noticeable improvement in every direction.

Yet Wesley and his co-laborers were not what would now be called temperance workers. They simply called sinners to repentance, and bade them break off at once all their sins by righteousness. Yet notwithstanding this want of directness of aim it was the most effective temperance movement of that or any other century.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

THE MORAL AND RELIGIOUS TRAINING OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS.

G. STANLEY HALL.

Pedagogical Seminary, Worcester, Mass., June.

I. CHILDREN.

To be really effective and lasting, moral and religious training must begin in the cradle. The sense of touch, the mother of all the other senses, is the only one which the child brings into the world already experienced; but by the pats, caresses, hugs, etc., so instinctive with young mothers, varied feelings and sentiments are communicated to the child long before it recognizes its own body as distinct from things about it. The mother's face and voice are the first conscious objects as the infant soul unfolds, and she soon comes to stand in the very place of God to her child. All the religion of which the child is capable, during this, by no means brief, stage of its development, consists of those sentiments—gratitude, trust, dependence, love, etc.—now felt only for her, which are later directed toward God. The less these are now cultivated toward the mother, who is now their only fitting, if not their only possible object, the more feebly they will later be felt toward God. The infant soul has no other content than sentiments, and upon these rest the whole superstructure of religion in child or adult. The mother's emotions, and physical and mental states, indeed, are imparted and reproduced in the infant so immediately, unconsciously, and through so many avenues, that it is no wonder that these relations seem mystic. Whether the mother is habitually under the influence of calm and tranquil emotions, or her temper is fluctuating or violent, or her movements are habitually energetic, or soft and caressing, or she is regular or irregular in her ministrations to the infant in her arms, all these characteristics and habits are registered in the primeval language of touch upon the nervous system of the child. At this stage, religion is naturalism, pure and simple. Religious training is the supreme art of standing out of nature's way. So implicit is the unity of soul and body at this formative age that care of the body is the most effective ethico-religious culture.

As the child comes to feel and know its own *ego*, it must be taught obedience. As soon as it distinguishes between what it does for itself, and what others do for it, it can command or obey, and must be carefully thrown upon its own resources, so far as developed, but no further. The whims and moods of the embryonic personality must be studied. To escape these children sometimes develop almost a passion for obedience. If, as children grow few and rare, the tender but important cradle-battles go against the mother, the latter is enslaved and the former are spoiled. Pleasures must be few, and mild, and uniform; and rare and intense enjoyments that bring reaction avoided. The limitations of the almost infinitely natural selfishness of the young child should be enforced along with the submission to authority.

Next to be considered are the sentiments which unfold under the influence of that fresh and naive curiosity which attends the first impressions of natural objects, from which both religion and science spring as from one common root. In this direction the mind of the child is as open and plastic as that of the ancient prophet to the promptings of the inspiring Spirit. The child can recognize no essential difference between nature and the supernatural, and the products of mythopoeic fancy, which have been spun about natural objects and which have lain so long and so warm about the hearts of generations and races of men, are now the best of all nutriments for the soul. To teach scientific rudiments only about nature, on the shallow principle that nothing should be taught which must be unlearned, or to encourage the child to assume the critical attitude of mind, is dwarfing the heart, and

prematurely forcing the head. It has been said that country life is religion for children at this stage. However this may be, it is clear that natural religion is rooted in such experiences, and precedes revealed religion in the order of growth and education, whatever its logical order in systems of thought may be. A little later, habits of truthfulness are best cultivated by the use of the senses in exact observation. To see a simple phenomenon of nature and report it fully and correctly, is no easy matter, but the habit of trying to do so teaches what truthfulness is, and leaves the impress of truth upon the whole life and character. I do not hesitate to say, therefore, that elements of science should be taught to children for the moral effects of its influences. At the same time, all truth is not sensuous, and this training alone, at this age, tends to make the mind pragmatic, dry, and insensitive or unresponsive to that other kind of truth the value of which is not estimated by its certainty so much as by its effect upon us. We must learn to interpret the heart and our native instincts as truthfully as we do external nature, for our happiness in life depends quite as largely upon bringing our beliefs into harmony with the deeper feelings of our nature as it does upon the ability to adapt ourselves to our physical environment. Sacred things should not become too familiar or be conventionalized before they can be felt or understood. The child's conception of God should not be personal or too familiar *at first*, but He should appear distant and vague, inspiring awe and reverence rather than love; in a word as the God of nature, rather than as devoted to serviceable ministrations to the child's individual wants. The slow realization that God's laws are not like those of parents and teachers, evadible, suspensible, and their infraction perhaps pardoned, but changeless, pitiless, and their penalties sure as those of the laws of nature, is a most important factor of moral training. First the law, the schoolmaster, then the Gospel; first nature, then Grace, is the order of growth.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

ALFRED BALCH.

Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia, July.

WHEN the difference between English and American newspapers is considered, we are brought face to face with this curious condition: two races which are practically the same in blood, using the same language, whose pursuits and interests are almost identical, produce two distinct and separate types of journalism, and equally distinct and separate styles of newspapers.

In order to understand the English newspaper it is necessary to glance at the method of recruiting men for its service. Any young man who desires to write for the press, may do so. All that is required is a mind in touch with the views of the paper to which he sends his work, and the ability to write clearly. The key-note of the English newspaper being opinion, previous training is not demanded of the writer; if he have the power of writing his thoughts, and if his thoughts be in accord with those of the people, his editorials are accepted.

In English newspaper offices there is an amount of rank which is strange to an American newspaper-man. When I was in England, I learned that I was a much greater person as a special correspondent than I was as a reporter. As a special correspondent I belonged to the editorial force, under English rules, and, therefore, held a higher rank than I would have held as a reporter.

The news-gathering force of English newspapers consists of reporters, who are invariably stenographers. Everything is reported literally. The news-gatherer is not allowed to go outside the facts, and generalizations are forbidden. He is not permitted to gather a number of facts and to infer from them that something has been said or has occurred; he is restricted to reporting only what he sees or hears.

It is libel in England to quote the opinions of a man, unless

those opinions are given to the reporter by the man himself. You cannot say that a man did anything or said anything unless you saw or heard it.

In England, everything about a court or case is held sacred, and is defended by contempt, which in the hands of English judges becomes a two-edged sword of exceeding sharpness. Newspapers are forbidden to comment in any way upon the proceedings or to reflect upon the conduct of any court official. In fact, the restraints are so rigid, that, where subjects of interest are found in English courts, a phonograph would be an ideal English reporter.

The difference in the demand made upon the newspaper in England and in this country is shown in one fact. Watch men in an English hotel when they get their papers. Each man turns to the editorial page to read first what the paper thinks. Watch men in this country, and you will see them turn to the news columns. The result of this importance of news in the American papers is shown in the training of men for the business. The value of this training becomes apparent when American reporters meet English special correspondents in the field. To express it slang-wise, the correspondents "get left."

The importance of news in American newspapers has shaped the whole system under which they are published. It has converted them into great news-gathering machines. More than that, it has banded them together as the Associated Press and other similar institutions. Such a system is not known in England, for such a system is not needed when opinions are the most important part of the publications.

Which of the two methods is destined to survive and to become the journalism of the future? It is beyond a question that news will never be shaken on its American throne. But will it conquer opinion in the English papers? In time, I think it will, simply because an event is of more intrinsic interest than any man's opinion of it. I believe that in time public opinion will be so modified in England that the laws of libel will be changed. Englishmen will learn, as Americans have learned, that life is not deprived of all blessings simply because a man is interviewed by a reporter.

Let Englishmen once learn what news-gathering really is, and they will be as anxious to have it as Americans ever were. Perhaps in the new England, which is gradually evolving itself out of the old, the journal of news will find its place, while that of opinion will be gently but firmly relegated to the things that were.

THE TEXT OF SHAKESPEARE.

DR. HORACE HOWARD FURNESS.

Poet-Lore, Philadelphia, June and July.

FAR too great stress has, I think, been laid upon the difficulties and obscurities of Shakespeare's text. It is mainly the scholars who emphasize these blemishes; to us simple folk the meaning in many a disputed passage is as plain as the way to parish church, and when we listen to the play on the stage, and the plays were written to be thus listened to, there is not a difficulty from the first scene to the last. However, if there is one lesson deeper than another which Shakespeare teaches us, it is imperturbable charity and respectful forbearance towards the universal world of man. Wherefore if learned men delight to bark and bite over commas, we certainly can afford to look on with a smile, and—at a respectful distance. To understand why so much importance is attached to the interpretation of phrases in Shakespeare, we have but to remember how dear his words are to every heart, and to understand why his text is open at all to discussion, we must remember the state in which that text has come down to us.

In Shakespeare's day every company of actors included one or more playwrights, whose duty it was to provide new plays for the company. These plays, thus provided, were the property of the company; he produced them for his employer, and to him they belonged. This office of playwright explains, to my

mind, what has been termed Shakespeare's indifference to the fate or fame of his plays. His sterling honesty forbade him to claim them. They were no longer his, but belonged to his fellow actors. This is to me an all-sufficing explanation. I think, however, that another explanation might also be surmised, and this is, that Shakespeare was conscious of more power than he ever put forth. I doubt if he ever felt that he had done his very best. To him, these dramas must have been far from being the miracles they are to us; and may not, hence, have arisen his indifference to their fate?

Be this, however, as it may, certain it is that these plays were held to be the property of the company for whose benefit they were written. This fact, however, did not prevent an unscrupulous and enterprising bookseller from publishing a play which happened to have a run of extraordinary popularity; and about twenty of Shakespeare's plays were thus published. How the bookseller procured the copy for these publications we cannot exactly know. It has been supposed that it was taken down by shorthand during a performance, or that after the play was over the actors were bribed by mugs of beer, at neighboring taverns, to repeat their parts, or a stage copy may have been stolen outright. These single plays which were published during Shakespeare's lifetime, but without his authority, remember, were cheap common affairs, often printed with old defaced type, on poor paper. They were about six or eight inches square and were sold for a sixpence. From the shape in which the paper was folded they have received their name—the Quartos. These little pamphlets, cheap and common enough in their day, have become the most costly books in the world. In no one library is there a complete set, and never will be unless additional copies be discovered hereafter. Seven years after Shakespeare's death, two of his friends and fellow-actors gathered together all his manuscripts, so they said, and published them, in 1623, in one large volume which is called the First Folio. It is this volume which is always accepted as the chief edition of Shakespeare, and it is so accepted because its editors said in the preface that it was printed from Shakespeare's manuscripts. If this were really so, perhaps not a breath of opposition to the text of this First Folio would be tolerated, but we know that this assertion by Heminge and Condell was a grace snatched beyond the bounds of truth. In several plays the text of the First Folio is an exact reprint of a Quarto, and as a Quarto has no intrinsic authority the Folio in this case has no more.

In point of fact, I think, a little charity will diminish the heinousness of the untruth which Heminge and Condell uttered when they said they printed from Shakespeare's manuscript. They printed from copies which had been in use on the stage for many years. There had doubtless been stage copies, originally in Shakespeare's handwriting, but as time had rendered them much worn, or even worn out, they had been replaced by copies of the printed Quartos, and as the correct, original text had been perhaps copied from worn-out manuscript into the printed Quarto, Shakespeare's friends deemed themselves honest and true when they said that they had printed from Shakespeare's own handwriting.

JERROLD'S DISLIKE OF ADAPTED PLAYS.—His fame as a dramatist was assured, and before long his comedies and dramas were delighting large audiences at the leading theatres, as they had already done for some time at the minor ones. It was suggested that he should adapt a piece from the French (as so many other dramatists then did) for the Drury Lane stage. "No," was his indignant reply, "I will come into this theatre as an original dramatist, or not at all." All his life long he bitterly protested against the fashion of translating and adapting, which excluded the work of native writers, and gave a reputation to men for work which they had not originated. Talking once with Mr. Planché (a noted adapter of plays) on this question, Planché insisted that some of his characters were original.

"Don't you remember," he said, "my *Baroness* in 'Ask No Questions'?"

"Yes, indeed, I don't think I ever saw a piece of yours without being struck by your barrenness," was the pointed reply.—*From "Douglas Jerrold" by WALTER JERROLD, in St. Nicholas for July.*

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

THE MICROBES OF THE SOIL.

A. HÉBERT.

La Nature, Paris, June 6.

MUCH has been written about the microbes in the air, in water, in the human system. Less than they deserve has been said of the organisms which people another element not less important, the soil.

Does the soil contain micro-organisms? The answer is not doubtful. The smallest quantity of earth put in water, reveals, through the microscope, besides the organic and mineral matter a mass of beings more or less complex, moving more or less rapidly. A German author, Mr. Reimers, has calculated that every cubic centimetre of earth may contain several million germs. Among these microbes some have not been studied and the part they play in the economy of life is not known to us, while certain others have functions which have been well determined. The experiments of Messrs. Dehéain and Maquenne have clearly revealed butyric fermentation caused by microbes in the soil.

Besides the microbes provoking this sort of fermentation there exist also in the soil pathogenous microbes, which may be very dangerous under certain circumstances. In the first rank of these microscopic, but maleficent beings must be cited the germs of carbuncle, of septicæmia, of tetanus, and of typhoid fever.

Carbuncle, the etiology of which has been studied so thoroughly by Mr. Pasteur and his co-workers Messrs. Chamberland and Roux, is one of the most terrible maladies which can attack cattle and sometimes even men. Nowadays, thanks to labors of the savans whom we have just named, this malady has become quite rare, and tends more and more to disappear. For a long time it has been known that carbuncle was due to a particular microbe, but it was not known how it could be propagated. Mr. Pasteur has demonstrated that this propagation was due, in part at least, to the longevity of the germs. Thus it is that if you bury the dead body of an animal which has died of carbuncle in a ditch one or two metres deep and cover it with earth, the carbuncle bacteria will be found in the neighboring soil several years after the interment. We can understand then that cattle put to graze on this land, or fed by provender from it, can contract the disease. So when the cause of this malady was unknown, superstitious country people called these places "cursed fields."

It may excite astonishment that the earth is such a powerful filter, allowing germs to rise to the surface of the soil. Mr. Pasteur has shown that this action is due to earth worms, which are thus the vehicle of carbuncular ferment. In fact, the bacteria of carbuncle are found in the little cylinders of fine earth which the worms bring to the surface of the soil, and which rain lays flat. Great care, then, should be used not to inter animals which have died of carbuncle in a soil on which sheep are expected to graze or from which it is intended to harvest food for cattle. In order to avoid the propagation of germs, while getting rid of the dead bodies of animals which have died of carbuncle, they should be interred in ground which is either sandy or calcareous, which has little moisture, and in which earth worms cannot live. A better way, however, as Mr. Aimé Girard has pointed out, is to treat the dead body of the animal with sulphuric acid, which shortly turns it into a black pulp, which can be mixed with manure, as, for example, with phosphates, to be spread over the surface of the soil.

Cultivated land contains besides the microbe of septicæmia of Mr. Pasteur, the bacillus of tetanus of Mr. Nicolaier. Mr. Verneuil has proved that inoculations made with this poisonous earth develop among animals the two terrible maladies of gangrenous septicæmia and tetanus. Mr. Macé has shown,

in an analogous way, that earth contains the bacillus of typhus fever.

The fact that the soil contains pathogenous microbes is utilized by the savages of the New Hebrides to poison their arrows.

As we have seen, earth contains a great number of microscopic beings, of which some are dangerous and many are imperfectly known. Now, when earth is dried and gives to the wind a great quantity of dust, it may be asked if, among this dried earth thus suspended in the atmosphere, there are not germs capable of producing maladies like those we have mentioned. Although this question has not yet been studied, it would appear, from several examples, that these germs may become nearly inoffensive.

It is known that a great quantity of water from the sewers of Paris is poured on the peninsula of Gennevilliers, which is thus transformed into a fertile garden. It is certain that the sewer water contains an incalculable number of microbes, of which many are the germs of terrible maladies, such as cholera and typhoid fever. An immense quantity of this sewer water is poured on the soil of Gennevilliers, and it may be imagined what an enormous number of micro-organisms there must be on the surface of the land.

If the fears that may be entertained of the propagation of maladies were well founded, there would be a marked increase of mortality among the inhabitants of the land of Gennevilliers; but the sod of this peninsula has been treated with sewer water for the last twenty years, and there has been no increase in the number of deaths. Thus, while the question is far from being settled, it may be believed that the microbes, when deposited on the surface of the soil, and then carried away in a dry state by the wind, are not dangerous.

Besides the beings I have mentioned, earth contains other bacteria, of which the function is quite different, and which play a very important part, from the point of view of vegetable physiology. Mr. Berthelot has demonstrated by a great number of experiments, that earth can fix the atmospheric azote, through the intervention of certain micro-organisms. Sometime since Mr. Bréal published a study on the bacteria of the *leguminosæ* which have this property of assimilating the azote of the air. Finally the soil contains the nitre-making microbe, in regard to which some new and very interesting experiments have recently been made.

PRESENT STAGE OF OUR KNOWLEDGE OF METEORS.

PROFESSOR G. HOFFMANN.

Die Natur, Halle, June.

METEORS, by which we mean especially the shooting and falling stars and fireballs and the aerolites that sometimes fall to earth from interplanetary space, belong in many respects to the problematical phenomena of the heavens. Shooting stars are luminous objects that can be seen on any clear night darting through the sky, leaving a trail of light that lasts some seconds when the meteor is particularly bright. The record of observations made by J. Schmidt, shows that the average number visible to a single person in the space of one hour is ten; that the average number can be seen between eleven o'clock and midnight, while the mean maximum frequency occurs at three o'clock in the morning; and that the frequency varies in different months of the year, being greatest in August and least in February. The number visible to the naked eye from all points of the earth's surface would on this basis average 450,000 per hour. The highest number that a single person has counted in an hour is 2,000. There are nights when these meteorites appear in swarms. Star showers occurring at irregular intervals are to be distinguished from the periodical phenomenon of the Leonids, or November meteors, which have been observed on different years at the same date—between the 12th and 15th of November. Periodicity has been noted in other showers; particularly those that occur between the

9th and 14th of August, which have been called, from the part of the heavens whence they appear to radiate, the August Perseids. Denning has established beyond doubt the existence of another periodical shower, the July Perseids, observable in the nights between the 26th and 30th of July, and likewise appearing to issue from the constellation of Perseus. At the same period of the year occurs the more brilliant shower of the Aquariads, which apparently emerge from Aquarius. Between the 20th and 25th of April occur the Lyraids, and a number of other similar periodic showers have been noted. The phenomena do not show the same striking beauty every year. For the Leonids a period of 33.28 years has been determined; for the August Perseids a main period of 104.06 years, and a minor period of 8.05 years; for the Lyraids a main period 42.07 years, and a minor period of 7.01 years. It is doubtful whether the epoch of their return varies in the course of time, and it is certain that the conclusion of Coulvier-Gravier that the November and August showers are in the process of extinction is without foundation.

Sporadic falling stars, as Julius Schmidt's observations at Athens have proved, are more numerous in the latter half of the year than in the earlier half. The Milan astronomer, Schiaparelli, explains this and the facts that their frequency depends on the hour of the night, but not at all on the longitude of the point of observation. Supposing the meteorites to be minute bodies suspended in interstellar space, the question arises, what action would the earth have upon those that it strikes in its path around the sun? Encountering the face of the globe that is at any instant the forward one in the orbit, they are most commonly seen in the hours just preceding the dawn. The ecliptic, the eccentricity of the orbit, the variations of the seasons, and the geographical latitude must also be taken into account, and this explains the exceptions to the rule. In these latitudes the point toward which the earth is moving is much higher above the horizon in the second half of the year, and hence at that time more meteors are visible because they are not obscured by the vapor contained in the lower atmosphere. The average brightness of meteors is about the same at all hours of the night, and is somewhat less in February than in August and November. The apparent path of a meteor is usually a straight line, although Heir has observed wavy, sinuous, and crooked paths. They appear to be moving downward as a rule, more seldom upward, and very rarely they take a horseshoe curve, first rising, and then falling. Their occasional irregularity of motion is accounted for by unsymmetrical forms, causing them to act like boomerangs or other irregular projectiles. The apparent course gives no indication of the actual path. For the northern hemisphere, Heir has located 84 radiating points for sporadic shooting stars, while Greg distinguishes 77 such regions in the heavens, Schmidt 150, Schiaparelli 189, and Denning 37 particular points. Careful studies of J. Schmidt show that the active radiants exhibit an increase in the frequency of meteors up to two o'clock every night, and that they remain constant from January till July, and then rapidly increase. Of their orbits and the relations of their planes to that of the earth's orbit and of their periods of revolution no calculations are possible except in the case of remarkably bright meteors that are observed in many different places. The November and August star showers, by reason of their periodicity admit of closer calculations. It may be assumed that these streams of meteorites move in an elliptical orbit having the sun for one of its foci. The August stream is supposed to be a complete elliptical ring, into which the earth plunges every year on the 10th of August. It is continuous, for the phenomenon recurs annually, but not equal throughout its length, for in some years many more meteors are seen than in others. The perihelion is about equidistant with the earth from the sun and the aphelion is a third farther away than Neptune. The ring revolves in a direction opposite to the earth's orbit, which it crosses near the

perihelion. A complete revolution is made in from 113 to 123 years. The November stream is not a ring, but a long swarm, which also moves in a direction contrary to the earth's motion, and completes its elliptical course in 33½ years, reaching in aphelion the orbit of Uranus. Sporadic meteors can follow no regular path, owing to the disturbing influence of the planets. They may be taken to be members of the streams that have been deflected from the regular course by planetary attraction. The velocity of shooting stars is reckoned by Heir at five or six miles a second, and by others at nine miles. This high velocity is a strong proof of their cosmic origin. Meteors are first visible when fourteen or fifteen miles, and sometimes even thirty-five miles, above the Earth's surface, and reach in their flight to within nine or ten miles of the surface, some even as close as three miles; but it is not always the brightest that come nearest. It follows that the earth's atmosphere, the friction of which makes them luminous, must extend much higher than can be reckoned from the phenomena of twilight, but is rarified beyond any conception at the higher altitudes. Meteorites have been calculated by the uncertain method pursued by H. Herschel to range in weight from six grammes to two or three kilogrammes. In color 76 per cent. are white, 16 per cent. yellow, 6 per cent. red, and 2 per cent. green.

A LUNAR LANDSCAPE.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN.

CONTRIBUTED FROM THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

Century, New York, July.

THE negative from which our photograph of the lunar landscape was copied,* represented the whole Moon and was some five and a half inches in diameter. It was taken at 2:27 A. M. on the 31st of August, 1890. As the Moon is an excessively bright object, the exposure-time has to be very short (something like two-tenths of a second) if the full aperture of thirty-three inches is employed.

It is extremely difficult to give such short exposures accurately, and for this and other reasons the aperture of the telescope was reduced to a circle of eight inches in diameter, and an exposure-time of exactly three seconds was given. The negative was developed by one of the astronomers precisely as an ordinary landscape, only with unusual care, and the result was a representation of the whole of the nearly full Moon. The Moon is full when its age is about fourteen days and eighteen hours. The Moon of our picture is exactly two days older, so that the western limb or border was incomplete and in shadow. The sun was setting to the western region of the Moon's surface. The original picture was very carefully enlarged, in an ordinary camera, about three times, so that the Moon's diameter would be nearly eighteen inches, or 115 miles to one inch approximately. The longest diameter of the crater near the top of the plate is ninety miles, therefore. The great walled plain at the bottom—*Mare Crisium*—is about 281 miles from north to south, and 355 miles from east to west. This spot is larger than Ohio and Indiana together (its area is some 78,000 square miles), and it is even visible to the naked eye. It was called by the ancients a "sea," but it is in fact a great walled plain, and attentive looking will show the rims of ruined craters on its surface, as well as systems of ridges and streaks across the floor. On a grand scale it looks very much as parts of the island of Hawaii would look if we could see them from above, and if we could clear away the luxuriant tropical forests, and the great sugar plantations.

We must always recollect that the volcanic energy of the earth is a mere trifle to that which has formed the surface of the Moon. The sea is surrounded by very steep mountains and high plateaux. The spur or finger which bounds it on the southwest is the *Promontorium Agarum*, which rises 11,000 feet above the plain. One of the mountains diametrically

opposite is as high as Mont Blanc. The two largest craters on the floor of *Mare Crisium* are *Picard* and *Peirce*. The walls of *Picard* rise some three thousand feet above the plain, and the cup is more than a mile deep.

The highlands which border the *Mare* terminate in steep and broken cliffs, and include great chasms and valleys. From the abruptness of the cliffs and acuteness in the angles, I infer that it cannot have been to any extent subject to the erosive action of water.

The two craters in the southern edge of the highlands are *Firmicus* and *Apollonius*, the one thirty-nine, the other thirty miles in diameter. From *Firmicus* a bold ridge of mountains in high relief stretches southward, and ends in the small crater *Webb* (fourteen miles in diameter). Southward again, there is a group of three craters, acolytes to *Langrenus*. The upper two of these have their walls almost touching. Where two ridges cross there is nearly always a crater. This is very like what we see on the earth in a volcanic region; craters are usually formed at the intersection of two faults. Finally we come to the magnificent ring-crater, *Langrenus*, with its twin peaks estimated at 3,300 feet high. One of the chief objects of the lunar photographs which are being taken at the Lick Observatory, is to settle the vexed question of changes on the Moon's surface. It is absolutely certain that changes take place there, but it is difficult to be sure as to any particular feature. We shall shortly have photographs of the Moon taken at intervals of a few hours throughout a whole lunation (twenty-nine days), so that each crater will be shown under every variety of illumination. These photographs will tell us exactly how the Moon is now, and comparison with similar photographs to be taken in the future will settle all questions of reported changes.

Vitable changes on the Moon's surface will be a most important discovery. It will be equally important but less interesting to show that no great changes take place. Topographical changes on the earth are largely due to the destructive agency of alternate freezing and melting. It is probable that the temperature of the Moon never rises above the freezing point, so that these agents are there bound in chains of ice.

We say that the Moon is a dead planet, because it is certain that nothing like human life exists upon it; but it is doubly dead, for even topographical change takes place far more slowly than on the earth. It is almost impossible to conceive the immense step between the paroxysmal activity of the volcanoes which shaped its present topography, and the icy calm which now preserves its surface almost absolutely unchanged from century to century.

THE ANTARCTIC CIRCLE.

Edinburgh Review, April.

PEDRO FERNANDES DE QUIROS, a Spanish pilot, was the first navigator sent out with the sole view of discovering a Southern continent, "and indeed he seems," Cook says, "to have been the first who had any idea of the existence of one." By the expression, "a Southern continent," we must evidently understand, not the vague indefinite extension of South America southwards, but some great independent mass of land. Starting from Callao, in 1605, as pilot of a fleet of three vessels commanded by Luis Paz de Torres, Quiros discovered various islands but no Southern continent. Torres, the next year, discovered the strait called by his name, between Australia and New Guinea. The existence of Australia appears to have been already vaguely known. The honor of discovering its most southern point belongs to Tasman who sailed from Batavia in 1642. He gave the name Van Dieman's Land to the island since called Tasmania. Tasman discovered New Zealand in 1642, but until Cook sailed round the whole group of its constituent islands, a century later, it was supposed to be part of a Southern continent.

On January 13, 1772, M. Marion du Fresne discovered Marion

* Admirably reproduced in *The Century*.

and Prince Edward Islands. To the former he gave the name of Ile de l'Espérance, in the hope that this island would prove an outlying sentinel of the southern continent, the existence of which was firmly believed in by the geographers of the age.

On the same day, M. de Kerguelen observed two of the Kerguelen group which he named the Isles of Fortune. He afterwards came in sight of the main island but was driven off its shores by tempestuous weather.

His exaggerated account of the extent of this new discovery, led to the general belief that the Southern continent had been discovered, and the following year he was sent out in command of the *Rolland*, sixty-four guns, accompanied by *L'Oiseau*, frigate, to examine more fully this interesting land; but Cook and Furneaux had already sailed past this group of islands to the south. Cook's second voyage in the *Resolution* accompanied by Furneaux in the *Adventure* set back the possibilities of the hypothetical continent within quite unexpected limits. They roamed over a great part of the Southern ocean, and on Jan. 17, 1773 penetrated within the Antarctic circle. Cook entered it again in December the same year, and the third time in January, 1774, when he reached the latitude of $71^{\circ} 10'$ south, longitude $106^{\circ} 54'$ west, and after making a circuit of the Southern ocean, concluded decisively that there was no Southern continent except perhaps near the pole, and out of reach of navigation. On January, 31, 1775, in latitude 59° south, longitude 27° west he came in sight of a lofty peak which he named Freezeland Peak after its first discoverer. Behind this peak appeared an elevated coast which he named Southern Thule.

In 1838, the United States sent out an exploring expedition of five vessels under Commodore Wilkes, which made a cruise in the Frigid Zone in the early part of 1840. At the same period the French navigator, Captain J. Dumont D'Urville, was making a similar cruise, and, on Jan. 1, 1841, Sir James Clark Ross, with the English expedition which had long been preparing with a view to reaching, if possible, the south magnetic pole, crossed the Antarctic circle in pursuit of this object. Numerous islands were discovered, and Ross and Captain Crozier, in the *Erebus* and *Terror*, reached latitude $78^{\circ} 4'$ south, in longitude 187° east, and in the following year they reached $78^{\circ} 9' 30''$ south, in longitude $161^{\circ} 27'$ west, far beyond any previous or subsequent navigators. In 1841, after discovering Mount Sabine, nearly 10,000 feet high, Ross and Crozier landed on Possession Island, in latitude $71^{\circ} 56'$ south, at that time the most southern land ever trodden by human foot, and took possession of it "in the name of Our Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria." To this tract which they traced continuously from the 70° to the 79° of latitude, Ross gave the name of Victoria Land. They landed on and annexed Franklin Island, in latitude $76^{\circ} 8'$ south, and in this neighborhood were astonished to find an active volcano 12,400 feet high, which they named Mount Erebus, calling an extinct volcano near it, and nearly as high, Mount Terror.

Eventually the land which it was his glory to have discovered prevented Ross from reaching the point which it was the one great object of his voyage to attain. He had already planted the British flag on the north magnetic pole, and it was his ambition to adorn the south magnetic pole in like manner. His instructions, based on the views of Prof. Gauss, were to look for it in longitude 146° east, latitude 66° south. Commodore Wilkes, in his letter to Ross, placed it in about latitude 70° south, and longitude 140° east. Ross came within 160 miles of the coveted position, some hundreds of miles nearer than any of his predecessors, and "from the multitude of observations that were made in so many different directions from it, its position," he says, "may be determined with nearly as much accuracy as if we had reached the spot itself. A careful combination of all the observations in question assigned the position to latitude $75^{\circ} 5'$ south, in longitude $154^{\circ} 8'$ east.

The last great Antarctic adventure was conducted by Captain Nares in the *Challenger* which, with the scientific staff on

board, penetrated the fringe of the Frigid Zone to latitude $66^{\circ} 40'$. The observations made on this cruise were of considerable scientific value, and demonstrated the existence of continental land in the Antarctic circle by the rock fragments dredged.

The time is certainly ripe for another Antarctic expedition. Besides geographical discoveries and magnetic records, there are pendulum observations to be taken to ascertain how much the globe is flattened at the South Pole, nice questions of palaeontology to be decided, or put in the way towards decision, there are questions of submarine temperature to be settled, the courses of currents to be followed up, the periods of winds to be determined, and the caprices of storm and temperature to be explained. Whoever undertakes the expedition will win applause. But it will be an extraordinary thing if Great Britain, with all her advantages of position, relinquish to any name or nation the honor of Antarctic achievement.

THOUGHTS AND LANGUAGE.

G. F. STOUT.

Mind, London, April.

INTUITIVE thinking is independent of language. To think is to construct an ideal whole according to a more or less definite plan. Thought appears to be independent of language and other expressive signs, only when the relations constituent of this ideal whole are capable of being presented in the focus of consciousness as immediate objects of vigorous and sustained attention. Now the effect of a vigorous and sustained attention is to make its immediate object distinct with the distinctness of a definite image, such as might be presented in actual sense perception. Hence it follows that thought, apart from words, can construct only such ideal wholes as are capable of being intuited. Independently of language the relations between the successive objects of attention which compose a train of thought, must be, in the main concrete and definite relations in space and time. Thinking of this kind we may, following the example of Steinthal call *intuitive thinking*. Intuitive thinking may require strenuous and persistent intellectual exertion and high intellectual power. In playing chess, in manipulating algebraic symbols, in constructing a piece of machinery, words for the most part are not required. Aphasic patients who have almost entirely lost command of language, may yet retain intact their skill at chess or cards.

Since it is possible to think without the help of language, it is, therefore, possible to generalize without the help of language for all thinking involves generalization. But though apart from language we can generalize with reference to the objects of our thought, yet these objects are not themselves general. Apperception, attention, and proportional production construct an ideal whole, according to a plan which is general, but the resulting ideal structure has the particularity of a percept. It is an intuitive whole, not a conceptual whole. This is, and must be so, because the universals as such can never become an immediate object of attention. I propose to call the signs of language and all signs which fulfil a similar function, *expressive signs*. Under this head are included the natural signs of gesture-language, the conventional signs of the manual language taught to deaf-mutes, and all kinds of written language, as well as articulate speech. Expressive signs must be carefully distinguished (1) from suggestive signs, (2) from substitute signs. A suggestive sign merely calls up a certain idea which may then be attended to independently of it. It has fulfilled its purpose and becomes of no further avail so soon as it has suggested its meaning. It is a mere mnemonic help. A substitute sign, on the contrary, is a counter which takes the place of its meaning; so long as it fulfills its representative function it renders useless all reference to that which it represents. The counters are manipulated according to certain rules of operation until a certain result is reached

which is then interpreted. Algebraical and arithmetical symbols are to a great extent used as mere substitute signs. The same is true of the symbols used in formal logic.

By means of expressive signs, mental systems which could otherwise only serve to apperceive objects of attention, become themselves transformed into objects of attention, apperceived by more comprehensive systems. In this way, language objectifies what would otherwise remain relatively subjective—a factor operative in the process of thinking but not an object of thought—a condition of understanding, but not itself understood. Thus the development of language is a development of self-consciousness.

Gesture-language is, like conventional language, an instrument of conceptual thinking. The natural signs which compare it are either demonstrative or imitative. The demonstrative consists in some way of drawing attention to an object actually present, or to be found in a certain direction. It is obvious that such indications are not expressive signs unless they form part of a context. This context is supplied by imitative gestures. The imitation consists mainly in tracing the outline of objects in the air, or in copying characteristic features of an action. A deaf-mute it may be wants a drink of water; he sees neither water nor drinking glass in the room, so that he cannot point to the one, nor fetch the other. He takes some one by the hand in order to lead him to the place where water is. The person to whom this appeal is made refuses to move. The deaf-mute is perplexed and embarrassed. He adopts the device of pointing to his mouth. This is something more than a practical expedient. It is an expressive sign, at least in the germ, such as is not, so far as I know, used by even the most intelligent animals. But the sign is ambiguous. The person addressed may bring him something to eat instead of something to drink. He is thus driven to define his meaning by a combination of gestures—a context of natural signs. He directs his hand towards his mouth again, but now he curves it as though he held a glass, at the same time imitating the act of drinking. At last he has made himself understood, and a ray of light penetrates his intellectual and moral being. This movement, as it were, transforms him into a human being, whereas his previous pointing had been merely animal language.

THE EFFECTS OF CONSANGUINITY.

Revue de l'Ecole d'Anthropologie, Paris, May 15.

MESSRS. LOUIS AND GUSTAVE LANCRY have made a series of careful observations in a little commune in the neighborhood of Dunkirk, concerning the effects of consanguinity. The foundation of this commune dates from 1670. It had its origin in the cession of about 310 acres of land by Louis XIV. to four families from Picardy. They remained strangers to the people of the country and continued, while marrying among each other, to speak the Artesian *patois*. It was a species of colonization and the colony prospered. Now, Fort Mardick—the commune in question—contains 1,481 inhabitants. In order to marry and settle there, one must obey a custom from which, for two centuries, there has been no departure. One of the married couple must be a native of the commune. The husband, besides, must be a classed mariner, that is, his name must be enrolled on the register of maritime inscription.

To each couple, on their marriage, is granted about 2,700 square yards of land. A little house is built there surrounded by a little garden. Besides, on the shore is set apart a place for fishing with nets. This ground the couple have not the right to alienate; they have the use of it only during life.

The land which is unoccupied is utilized by the municipality, and the revenue it yields (about \$1,000) is spent for the benefit of the commune.

Of this population, constituted in a very large proportion of marriages between relations, and in which are found 38

Everards, 36 Hars, 27 Hoonekindts, 24 Benards, and so on. Messrs. Louis and Gustave Lancrey made a study which is of great interest. Here are the figures which are the result of their careful inquiries:

While in France the birth-rate is 13 for every 1,000 inhabitants, at Fort Mardick it is 43 for 1,000.

While in the whole French territory 62 children out of every 100 reach adult age (20 years), in the commune of Fort Mardick 74 out of every 100 attain that age.

From 1882 to 1886, there were in the commune 273 marriages of which 260 were from families in the locality. Of these 260, there were 197 non-consanguineous and 63 contracted between relatives, or more than 24 consanguineous marriages out of every 100. This proportion compared to that of consanguineous marriages in France, where there is never more than 3 consanguineous marriages in every 100, is exceptionally large.

The 63 consanguineous marriages which, from 1882 to 1886, were concluded at Fort Mardick, when analyzed, gave this result:

22	"	"	marriages between first cousins;
23	"	"	the descendants of first cousins;
3	"	"	first cousins, the children of first cousins;
11	"	"	the children of first cousins;
15	"	"	persons more distantly related.

In two households only, where the parents were first cousins, were there any physical defects observed in the children, and in these households the parents presented an appearance of perfect health and of the most complete physiological development. In one house a child was a deaf-mute; in the other a child was an idiot. The deaf-mute spoke and heard until he was three years old, and did not lose speech and hearing until after that age. The mother of the idiot, in the third month of her pregnancy was the victim of an accident, in which she came near losing her life, and of which the idiocy of her child was the result. Both cases of defects were the effects of a fortuitous and occasional cause.

There are no disciples of Malthus at Fort Mardick. If they marry there, it is in the hope of having children. According to the researches of the Messrs. Lancrey, out of the 260 marriages made between people of the commune from 1882 to 1886, 11 have resulted in but one child, while 25 have proved sterile, that is, in every 100 households 4.3 had one child and 10.4 had none.

Out of the 11 families which had but 1 child, 6 belong to the 197 non-consanguineous marriages, and 5 to the 63 consanguineous.

On the other hand, out of the 25 families which proved sterile, 15 belong to the 197 non-consanguineous marriages, and 10 to the consanguineous. In the 10 consanguineous families, the sterility is divided as follows: 5 belong to marriages between first cousins, 5 to marriages between persons more distantly related.

As the result of these observations the Messrs. Lancrey have concluded that:

First. The failure to bring in new blood in marriages tends to render them sterile, but is without influence on the children which may result from such marriages.

Second. Marriages between relations produce, oftener than marriages between unrelated persons, defective results; but these results are not due to a failure to bring in new blood. They are simply the effect of combining any constitutional defects in the parents.

These observations, so scrupulously made, so positive, and having the greater weight because they are confined to a territory of small extent, put in a strong light a result of consanguineous marriages, about which there has been hitherto some obscurity. Consanguinity in marriage, according to the figures here given, is a particularly powerful factor in causing marriages to be sterile. On the other hand, these figures confirm the opinion now generally held, that in unions between individuals of the same family the advantages and disadvantages are only those which make up the good qualities or defects of the married couple.

RELIGIOUS.

IS THE BIBLE AN OPEN QUESTION?

PROFESSOR W. J. ZUCK, A.M.

Quarterly Rev. of the United Brethren in Christ, Dayton, O., July.

IN his inaugural address as Professor of Biblical Theology in Union Theological Seminary, Dr. Charles A. Briggs said: "The Bible is no better for stopping a bullet than any other book." True, but it is also true beyond all question that no other book has stopped so many bullets as has the Bible.

The critics of the Bible have not only become bold and independent in their methods, but not a few of them arrogant and flippant in their manner. Every step in science, philosophy, and psychology is questioned, and the achievements of the past must in turn march before the ever-watchful eye of the "critic" and render an account. The searching investigations of the critics in these departments are commendable; but it is too often wholly forgotten that some things have been settled for all time. The world is full of facts that no criticism can ever touch.

It is conceded that Christianity must throw open the gates to the citadel and allow the closest and severest scrutiny of its strength. The Bible and its friends have at all times invited the keenest research and analysis both as to form and content. Attacks have been made against it in every age. No book, no doctrine, no institution has been so fiercely assailed, and yet the great body of Biblical truth is uninjured. The friends of the Bible may possess their souls in patience.

All believers in the Bible recognize in it:

First. A *human* origin. No one asserts that it fell from the skies. Its Genesis was the result of the coöperation of human and Divine agencies. It was written by men who to a very large extent were dependent upon the usual channels of knowledge. Moses was a man "learned in all the knowledge of the Egyptians," and what more natural, what more reasonable, than to suppose that he used the information stored up in the libraries of the world's most ancient civilization? The Bible, therefore, is so far human; and it is quite possible that ancient scholarship did not give to this element the study it appropriately deserves.

Second. The friends of the Bible also claim for it a Divine origin. It may not be fully understood how the human and Divine coöperated in this organism of revelation, but of the fact there can be no doubt. The result, on the one side, is a record of events taking place among men; while, on the other, these facts of history and supernatural leading are given a setting and meaning infinitely beyond the power of the natural alone to express. It is at that point that the Divine enters, and in this sense are the Scriptures inspired. The authors of the Sacred Writings wrote, and saw, and felt, and thought, with the hand of God upon them, and in the record they have left us, that guiding hand was present to render it essentially errorless in the matters He desired them to communicate.

Modern Biblical criticism has brought into the foreground the *human* element, and emphasized it to such an extent that to accede to its canons of induction is simply to surrender, not only the Book, but Christianity itself. The old traditional theories bearing upon the authorship of the books of the Old Testament are essentially discarded, though upon these the Church and Christian scholarship have confidently rested for nearly twenty centuries. In their place are substituted certain critical rules, such as "Differences of style imply different authors;" "the historical contents of books are modified by historical environments;" "parallel and inconsistent accounts must originate with different authors," etc., etc. By these canons, or rules, it is proposed to try Genesis and Chronicles, Job and Isaiah, regardless alike of the testimony of the books

themselves, and the long existing belief of the Church respecting them.

Against the hypothesis and method of the critics it may be objected that:

First. They proceed upon the bold and unwarranted assumption, a monstrous *petitio principii* that the Bible is an open question. The world's best scholarship is to be brushed aside as worthless.

Second. The critics study the Bible simply as a literary book—as parchment, but any study or criticism of its form, contents, or meaning, that is limited to its literary character is fundamentally and radically wrong. All the world has believed it to be a *religious* book; that is its real and essential character, and as such it must be tried. Reason is not the religious faculty, and when it is made the only test of religious truth, a wrong standard is set up.

Third. If the canons and methods of the Higher Criticism are correct, it follows that the whole subject can be handled only by "specialists." But first there is a conflict of "special" or "expert" testimony, and rationalistic specialism finds a most able opponent in *Christian* specialism. And, secondly, the specialist may be wrong in his reasoning as well as anyone else. The best scholarship has pronounced the Bible to be the Word of God.

The present assault promises to be bitter while it lasts, but the issue is not doubtful. To meet these new forms of unbelief, God will bring forth fresh evidence "from the dark hieroglyphics or the desert sands, or the dusty manuscripts, to confound the adversaries of His Word, and to 'magnify it above all His Name.'"

UNDERGROUND CHRISTIAN ROME.

RODOLFO LANCIANI.

Atlantic Monthly, Boston, July.

ONE of the most remarkable facts connected with the spread of the Christian faith in Rome during the first and second centuries is that the memory of some leading events is to be found, not in early church annals, or calendars, or "acta martyrum," or itineraries, but in passages written by Pagan annalists and historians. Thus no mention is made in ecclesiastical documents of the two Domitillæ, although one of them, the younger, was known and venerated throughout the Christian world in the fourth century, as is certified by St. Jerome. Her name appears for the first time in the so-called "Small Roman Martyrology," the author of which collected his information from legends and traditions.

The magnificent discovery by Commendatore de Rossi, in 1888, of a crypt in which members of one of the noblest Roman houses had been buried, and worshipped as martyrs of the faith, can be illustrated only by a recourse to Roman historians and biographers of the time of Domitian; their names being utterly ignored by the sacred *fasti* which have come down to us. When the official *feriale*, or calendar, was resumed after the persecution of Diocletian, preference was evidently given to the names of confessors and martyrs, whose recent deeds were still fresh in the memory of the living; and little attention was paid to those of the first and second centuries whose records, if written had been lost during the persecutions.

The discovery alluded to took place in the Catacombs of Priscilla in an original *L*-shaped crypt toward which the labyrinth of more recent galleries converged, and the walls of which were decorated with fresco paintings of the second century. The inscription found upon broken marble slabs in this crypt were ample to completely authenticate it as the burial place of the Acilian family, the eldest branch of which, the Manii Acili Glabriones, came into notoriety about the middle of the sixth century of Rome, by the exploits of Acilius Glabrio, consul in 563, and conqueror of the Macedonians at the battle of Thermopylae. Livy calls him *homo novus*, a new man; but the family grew rapidly to honor, splendor, and wealth, so

as to cast into shade families whose origin was far more ancient and historical; and when Pertinax was elected Emperor by the unanimous vote of the Senate, he stepped toward Manius Acilius Glabrio, who had been consul for the second time in A. D. 196, took him by the hand, showed him to the imperial throne, and begged the assembly to name him in his place, as the noblest amongst the noble (Herodianus, 2, 3).

Manius Acilius Glabrio, who was consul with Trojan in 91 was put to death by Domitian in 95 on a religious and political charge, it being known that he had adopted the Christian faith. Additional details concerning him are given by Don Cassius, by Juvenal; and by Fronto. During his consulship in 91, and before his exile he was compelled by Domitian to fight against a lion and two bears in the amphitheatre adjoining the Emperor's villa at Albanum. This event created such an impression at Rome, that, half a century later, we find it given by Fronto to his imperial pupil, Marcus Aurelius, as a subject for a rhetorical composition.

By the discovery of *Commendatore de Rossi* all doubt is removed of the conversion of the Glabrio family to Christianity.

There has been a prejudice among modern writers on the history of religion to the effect that during the first three centuries the gospel spread in Rome only among the lowest classes. While the theory may be correct in a certain sense, the exceptions to the rule are frequent; for, setting aside the Acilii, the annals of the early Church boast many names illustrious in social as well as in political and military life. I may mention Flavius Sabinus and his sister Flavia Titiana. *Commendatore de Rossi* is of opinion that they were descendants of Flavius Sabinus, who was prefect of Rome during the persecution of the Christians by Nero, and whom Tacitus describes as a gentle man, who hated violence. His second son, T. Flavius Clemens, consul, A.D. 82, was murdered in 95 for the Christian faith, and Flavia Doniatilla, his daughter-in-law, banished for the same cause. I may also cite the names of Liberalis, a consul *suffectus* and a martyr, of Urania, daughter of Herodes Atticus, sophist, and preceptor of Marcus Aurelius, and of his second wife Vibullia Alcia—all of whom are known to have been buried in the catacombs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERNATIONAL LIABILITY FOR MOB INJURIES.

E. W. HUFFCUT, INDIANA UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.

Annals of the American Academy, Phila., July.

IT is the undeniable right, and to a reasonable extent the duty as well, of every sovereign State to protect the persons and property of its citizens visiting or domiciled in a foreign country. If the foreign country permits aliens thus to visit, or reside in its territory, it impliedly guarantees to them the same measure of safety and protection as to its own citizens. Should it fail in this international duty in any respect, the government of the injured alien has a just cause for intervention and complaint. The principle was concretely stated by Chief-Judge Marshall to be that:

The American citizen who goes into a foreign country, although he owes local and temporary allegiance to that country, is yet, if he performs no other act changing this condition, entitled to the protection of his own government; and if, without the violation of any municipal law, he should be oppressed unjustly, he would have the right to claim that protection, and the interposition of the American government in his favor would be considered as a justifiable interposition.

This language was adopted as correct by Mr. Webster as Secretary of State, and has been since generally approved as embodying an accepted principle of international law and a rule for the guidance of the government of the United States.

An offense against an alien may be against one either domiciled or visiting, or against an alien diplomatic or consular agent. The offense may be committed by private citizens or by the public authorities, or even by other resident aliens.

In discovering the extent of the responsibility of the government where the offense occurs, it is necessary, therefore, to distinguish each of these cases.

Mr. Marcy, when Secretary of State, stated the rule to be observed in the case of a domiciled alien with great clearness and force:

By the general law as well as by the decisions of the most enlightened judges, both in England and in this country, a neutral engaged in business in an enemy's country during war, is regarded as a citizen or subject of that country, and his property, captured on the high seas, is liable to condemnation as lawful prize. No sufficient reason is perceived why the same rule should not hold good in time of peace also, as to the protection due to the property and persons of citizens or subjects of a country domiciled abroad.

Sir Robert Phillimore says the difference between domiciled and visiting aliens is never to be lost sight of, and that while the foreign domicile does not take away the power of a State to enforce the claims of its subjects, "it renders the invocation of it less reasonable, and the execution of it more difficult."

The distinction between domiciled and visiting aliens may be entirely waived by treaty stipulations, and an injured alien may now generally claim redress under the terms of such a treaty.

In the case of an alien having a representative character, either diplomatic or consular, any unlawful violence to him is an insult to the sovereignty which he represents.

As to the agents of the injury the distinction may be even broader. But there is no distinction to be drawn between injuries committed by citizens and by resident or visiting aliens. The State in which the alien is owes him equal protection in either case. Such protection consists in civilized States in opening to him impartially the door to redress, usually by means of the courts, and in some cases by executive action. But if the offense is committed by the public authorities of the country the case is far different. Then the government of the alien may insist immediately upon reparation if the injury is the result of positive violence or maltreatment. Such act of the authorities may be either positive or negative. They may use unlawful violence; they may connive at unlawful violence; or they may wilfully neglect to provide protection against unlawful violence. In any case, the government for which the authorities act becomes liable for the wrong-doing of its agents.

In general, no greater international responsibility rests upon a government for the unlawful action of a mob than for that of an individual. It is only when the government, having knowledge of the intention of a mob, fails to use due diligence to prevent it from assembling and executing its design, or, having knowledge of its actual and continual violence, fails to use due diligence to suppress it, that any responsibility attaches to the government, as such, for injuries suffered by aliens.

The government is under further international obligation first, to use all proper means for the punishment of the offenders; and, second, to provide a legal remedy to the sufferers or their representatives. Our government has repeatedly enunciated the principle that wilful neglect to bring the transgressors to justice is an implied sanction of their acts; and the second point has also been maintained with like uniformity of utterance by our State Department.

The universal rule in such cases is that the injured party must exhaust the judicial remedies afforded him by the municipal laws of the place where the injury was committed, before he can appeal to the executive department of the government for redress. The State is bound to supply a judicial remedy or to be held at once responsible through its executive department. These principles have been applied by our government in a number of instances in disposing of claims of other governments. In two instances at least our government has paid money in the way of indemnity to resident aliens, but in each case it has been expressly stipulated that the money was paid as a gratuity.

In the recent New Orleans case the Italian subjects who were

unlawfully killed were in the custody of the public authorities, and, therefore, being deprived of the ordinary means of retreat or self-defense, entitled to the fullest protection. In the second place, it would seem that the proposed attempt of the mob was known some hours in advance of the assault, and that those responsible for the safety of the prisoners took no adequate precautions for their protection. If these premises are fully established, it is difficult to see how, under the principles of international law as recognized and applied by our own Government, the United States can escape from the claim of Italy for reparation; and if, added to these, there should be a failure of justice in the punishment of the offenders, the case would become a very strong one.

THE CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

ARTHUR RAFFALOVICH

L'Economiste Français, Paris, June 6.

AT a time when the European countries which are the greatest consumers of agricultural products are threatened with disastrous results from the exceptional winter of 1890-91, and when duties on cereals are at their height, it is interesting to have information, collected by a competent observer, as to the condition of agriculture in the United States.

Mr. Annecke, formerly a German Consul in France, and at present General Secretary of the Permanent Committee of the German Chambers of Commerce, made last year a tour in the United States for the purpose of gathering facts for a work on the subject which gives the title to this paper.

In 1888, for a population of about 61,500,000, the area in the United States sown with cereals was about 148,000,000 acres; for 48,000,000 inhabitants in Germany, about 56,000,000 acres.

In that year the harvest yielded 1,987,000,000 bushels of Indian corn, of which grain Germany raised none. The yield of wheat in Germany was one-fourth of the yield in the United States. On the other hand the yield of rye in Germany was nearly eight times as much as the yield of rye in the United States, thus showing the kind of bread eaten by the inhabitants of both countries. So of barley, there was nearly twice as much produced in Germany as in the United States. Of oats, however, there was more than twice as much produced in the United States as in Germany. The production of potatoes was about the same; 202,000,000 bushels in the United States, 219,109,960 bushels in Germany.

The cultivation of wheat in the United States is more and more transferred to the regions of the West. Forty years ago, the half of the wheat grown was produced east of the Allegheny mountains, barely a twentieth part west of the Mississippi. In 1889 the States west of that river produced the half of the wheat raised.

The harvest of wheat in 1879 in the United States was double that of 1849. In 1880 the yield of wheat was 498,000,000 bushels; in 1884, 512,000,000 bushels; in 1888, only 415,000,000. The home consumption of wheat has increased from 242,000,000 bushels to 292,000,000. The export of wheat from the United States has had the following vicissitudes: 186,000,000 bushels in 1880, 121,000,000 in 1881, 132,000,000 in 1884, 94,000,000 in 1885, 153,000,000 in 1886, 119,000,000 in 1887, 88,000,000 in 1888.

May we not infer, like Mr. Annecke, that the wheat exporting capacity of the United States has reached its limit, and that our markets will not again be inundated by United States wheat, especially as there are no longer enormous tracts of country there to be cleared?

Mr. Annecke thinks that the United States will increase its production of cereals, but that the increase will not be in proportion to the increase in population.

The United States export about one-tenth of their agricultural productions. In 1889, the value of these exports amounted to \$530,000,000; the importation of agricultural pro-

ducts, however, reached \$356,000,000, among other things, of sugar \$93,000,000 of cattle and animal products, apart from wool, \$42,000,000, of fruit \$19,000,000, of barley and other cereals nearly \$9,000,000, of leaf tobacco \$10,750,000, of wine \$7,750,000.

Competent persons, according to Mr. Annecke, are of opinion that in the United States the amount of mortgages on farms is moderate, and that the loans seldom exceed 40 per cent. of the value of the farms. The interest on the mortgages is much higher than in Germany, being in 1880, in the States of New York and Pennsylvania an average of $6\frac{3}{10}$ per cent.; in the Southern States $6\frac{8}{10}$ per cent., in the West 7 per cent.

Mortgage loans are made by loan associations, of which there are a large number (200 in Nebraska and Kansas) which advance 40 per cent. of the value of the property mortgaged. Mr. Atkinson has calculated that out of every 200,000 mortgages, only 1,000 are foreclosed.

The extent of surface on which wheat is raised has considerably fallen off in some parts of the United States and increased in other parts. There are now in the States near the sea 2,599,798 acres less, devoted to the cultivation of wheat, than there were in 1880, and 3,038,260 acres less in the States bordering on the Missouri. In Dakota, on the contrary, the wheat acres have increased from 10,000 acres, in 1880, to 4,341,000 acres, in 1889, but it is believed that the wheat production there has reached its limit.

The conclusions of Mr. Annecke are optimistic so far as Europe is concerned. He believes that American competition will weigh less and less on the agriculturists of Germany.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN AFRICA.

Vom Fels zum Meer, Stuttgart, June.

THE great interest which attaches to the opening up of the Dark Continent for the extension of commerce, will render a concise statement regarding the railroads now existing and in course of construction welcome to many of our readers. The greatest undertaking in hand, or at present contemplated, is the French railroad, designed by Civil Engineer Rolland. This line starts from Biskra, which is already connected by rail with Constantine, goes to Wargla in Touggourt, follows the Wady Igharghar southward to Anguid, and then branches off toward the Chad Lake. The line from Biskra through the Sahara will be about 2,300 kilometers long (say 1,450 miles). In many parts of Africa one may witness the unwonted spectacle of railroads being planned and constructed by the *Tucra*. On the south bank of the Congo a thousand natives, under the guidance of a hundred white men, are engaged in blasting a road through the base of the mountains which rise from its bank. The heaviest work is through the narrow valley of the Mposi; from there to Stanley Pool the work is less arduous. From the diamond fields of Kimberley to Zambesia, both a railroad and telegraph line are in course of construction. Three thousand people are plying pick and shovel in a region that but a few years ago had never been penetrated save by the hunter or the missionary. Hundreds of wagons laden with tools, blasting materials, and everything necessary to construction, accompany the working parties. It is hoped that the line will be opened this spring as far as Madeking, a place which but recently was the headquarters of a petty native prince, and is now a prosperous town, with its bank, newspaper, and flourishing trade. The telegraph line is to be extended to the new capital of King Khamas, 2,600 kilometers (say 1,600 miles), in a direct line northeast from Cape Town. For the carriage of the wire from station to station, two thousand six hundred teams of ten or twelve oxen are employed, and a guard of 700 armed men protects the undertaking. Kimberley promises to be a great railroad junction in the future. Besides the line just referred to, there is another running southward to Cape Town, a third is to be laid eastward through the Orange Free State, and soon to be open to Pretoria, the capital. Contracts have been already entered into with Dutch capitalists for a line to connect Pretoria with the Portuguese line from Delagoa Bay to the east coast, and on its completion Kimberley will have direct railroad communication with the east as well as with the south coast. The railroad from Natal to Pretoria approaches completion, and in a few years a railroad system will be perfected, extending over a region with seven times the area of France.

The Dark Continent is rapidly being drawn within the influence of European civilization and commercial intercourse.

Books.

THE CANADIAN GUIDE-BOOK; the Tourist's and Sportsman's Guide to Eastern Canada and Newfoundland, Including Full Descriptions of Routes, Cities, Points of Interest, Summer Resorts, Fishing Places, etc., in Eastern Ontario, the Muskoka District, the St. Lawrence Region, the Lake St. John Country, the Maritime Provinces, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, with an Appendix giving Fish and Game Laws, and Official Lists of Trout and Salmon Rivers, and their Lessees. By Charles G. D. Roberts, Professor of English Literature in King's College, Windsor, N. S., With Maps and Many Illustrations. 12mo, pp. 270. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1891.

[It is by no means every day that publishers can find so worthy a writer as Professor Roberts, willing to prepare a guide-book. He has many qualifications for the task, a practiced pen, an excellent English style, an intimate acquaintance with the country he undertakes to describe, an enthusiastic affection for the land in which his lot has been cast. His accuracy as a mere guide can, of course, be tested by experience alone. His book, however, with its bits of history and legend is pleasant reading, and the tourist, with the volume in his pocket, will have something with which to beguile the hours as well as to indicate what is best worth seeing and how it should be seen. The full title-page is of itself a little digest of the contents of the publication. To this all that is necessary to add, is two or three pieces of story and description, which will serve as a slight index of some of the good things to be found between the covers of the book.]

FOR half a century after 1643 Montreal was constantly engaged in an almost incessant struggle with the Iroquois, who regarded the founding of the town on their territory as a gross usurpation. In 1665 the Marquis de Tracy came from France with some troops who were a portion of a regiment called the Carignan, which afterwards made a name for itself in Canadian history, and broke the power of the Mohawks. When the time of service of the veterans of the Carignan Regiment expired, they were disbanded, and settled in Canada. In taking up a farmer's life they found themselves in want of many things, but especially of wives. A lot of girls was thereupon selected in France and shipped to Canada to supply this want. An account of this assignment of prospective brides who were sent out in 1684 is given by one Baron La Hontan. Says the Baron: "The girls were divided into three classes. The damsels were, so to speak, piled up, the one on the other, in three different chambers, where the husbands chose their wives in the same manner as the butcher goes to choose his sheep in the midst of the flock. There was material to content the fantastical in the diversity of girls in these three seraglios—for there were to be seen tall and short, fair and brown, lean and fat; in short, every one found a shoe to fit his foot. At the end of fifteen days not one remained. I am told that the fattest were the soonest carried off, because it was imagined that, being less active, they would have more trouble to leave their housekeeping, and would better resist the cold of winter; but many people who went on this principle were taken in by it. Those who desired to marry addressed themselves to the directresses, to whom they were bound to declare their property and faculties before choosing from these three classes her whom they found to their taste. The marriage was concluded on the spot by the aid of the priest and the notary, and the next day the Governor caused to be distributed to each married pair, a bull, a cow, a hog, a sow, a cock, a hen, two barrels of salt meat, eleven crowns, and certain acres."

The Saguenay can hardly be called a river. It is rather a stupendous chasm, from one to two and one-half miles in width, doubtless of earthquake origin, cleft for sixty-five miles through the high Laurentian plateau. Its walls are an almost unbroken line of naked cliffs of syenite and gneiss. Its depth is many hundred feet greater than that of the St. Lawrence; indeed, if the St. Lawrence were drained dry, all the fleets of the world might float in the abyss of the Saguenay, and yet find anchorage in a few places only. Of mere soft beauty the Saguenay landscape can show none save in one or two valleys where tributary streams flow in. It has been called, indeed, the River of Death. Its grim solitudes are shunned by bird and insect. The profound unmoving waters, on account of their great depth, appear as black as pitch, with purple gleams in the sunlight, and are broken only where the black of a white whale rises for a moment into view. Its overpowering sublimity and measureless desolation become oppressive to some visitors.

We approach the climax of Saguenay scenery in the twin capes Trinity and Eternity. These giant cliffs, the one 1,600, the other 1,800

feet in height, watch each other across the dark gulf of Eternity Bay, a narrow fiord wherein the sounding-line must descend 1,000 feet to reach the bottom. The dreadful sublimity of these promontories, springing sheer from the black depths of the mysterious river, compels the reverence of the most indifferent. The northernmost cape justifies its name of Cape Trinity as we approach it from up the river and observe that it consists of three mighty precipices, each 500 or 600 feet in height, piled one upon the other, and fringed along the beating top with wind-blown pines. On the other side overlooking Eternity Bay the aspect of the cape is different and vastly more terrible. The steamer rounds in so close to the base of the precipice that one feels as if he could toss a pebble up against the wall of the rock; but for a time no one is so hardy as to attempt it—it would seem like sacrilege. The noisy crowd on the steamer's deck is hushed with awe as all eyes strain upward toward the dizzy height which seems to reel and totter above them as if it would descend and close the gap.

Between the capes there is a remarkable echo, which is usually tested by blowing the steamer's whistle, or discharging a gun. When the *Flying-Fish* conveyed the Prince of Wales up the river, one of her heavy 68-pounders was discharged near Cape Trinity. "For the space of half a minute or so, after the discharge, there was a dead silence, and then, as if the report and concussion were hurled back upon the decks, the echoes came down crash upon crash. It seemed as if the rocks and crags had all sprung into life under the tremendous din, and as if each was firing 68-pounders full upon us in sharp, crushing volleys, till at last they grew hoarser and hoarser in their anger, and retreated, bellowing slowly, carrying the tale of invaded solitude from hill to hill, until all the distant mountains seemed to roar and groan at the intrusion."

THE LIFE AND THE DOCTRINES OF PHILIPPUS THEOPHRASTUS BOMBAST OF HOHENHEIM, Known by the Name of Paracelsus, Extracted and Translated from His Rare and Extensive works and from Some Unpublished Manuscripts, by Franz Hartmann, M.D. New York: John W. Lovell Company. xvi and 367 pp. Portrait of Paracelsus.

[This book is published by a man well known among theosophists of the Blavatsky school, for whom it evidently is designed. It contains throughout references to Hindu writings, attempting to harmonize its teachings with those of the East: "If we compare," the author says, "the teachings of the Eastern sages with the cosmology taught by Paracelsus, and substitute the Sanscrit or the Tibetan terms used by the former for those invented by the latter, we find two systems almost, if not wholly, identical." The book opens with (1) a life of Paracelsus, giving a list of his works, and (2) a glossary of the theosophical terms used by him. This glossary particularly, is cast in the modern theosophical idiom. The book is mainly a collection of extracts from Paracelsus's opinions on (3) Cosmology, (4) Anthropology, (5) Pneumatology, (6) Magic and Sorcery, (7) Medicine, (8) Alchemy and Astrology, (9) Philosophy and Theosophy, closing with an Appendix on adepts, initiation, thought-transference, etc., etc., and an Index.]

MAN is made out of three substances, or seeds, or *matrices*. His spiritual seed is from God, and God is his *matrix*; his astral elements are developed under the influences of the constellation (the astral plane), and his *matrix* is, therefore, the soul of the world; his visible body is formed and born out of the elements of the visible world, and the terrestrial world is its mother.

The *three substances*, or elements, which go to make up the constitution of man are universal; man is merely a centre, or *focus*, through which they act.

Man is the quintessence of all the elements, and a son of the universe, or a copy in miniature of its Soul, and everything that exists or takes place in the universe, exists or may take place in the constitution of man.

The death of man is nothing else but the end of his daily labors, or taking away the ether of life; a disappearance of the vital balsam, an extinction of the natural light, a re-entering into the matrix of the mother.

We may look upon physical nature as being constituted by a low order of vibrations; upon the soul as a higher octave of the same, and of spirit as one higher still. If the physical body dies, the lower octave ceases to sound; but the higher one continues and will continue to vibrate as long as it is in contact with the highest; but if the spirit has become separated from it it will sooner or later cease its activity. Thus if man dies the soul remains, and its higher essences go to form the substance of the body of the paradisaical man 'the man of the new Olymp' (Devachan), and the lower essences of the soul, from

which the spirit has departed, dissolve in the astral elements to which they belong, as the earthly body dissolves in the elements of the earth.

Magic and Sorcery are two different things, and there is as much difference between them as there is between light and darkness, and between white and black. Magic is the greatest wisdom and the knowledge of supernatural powers. A knowledge of spiritual things cannot be obtained by merely reasoning logically from external appearances existing on the physical plane, but it may be acquired by obtaining more spirituality, and making one's self capable to feel and to see the things of the spirit." Author's note: "Magic is the knowledge of how to employ spiritual powers.

The medicine of Paracelsus deals not merely with the external body of man, which belongs to the world of effects, but also with the inner man and with the world of causes. . . . It is therefore a holy science and the practice of medicine a sacred mission." All diseases are the effects of previously existing causes. Some originate from natural, and others from spiritual, causes. Spiritual causes are those that have not been created by a man during his present life, but which he has created during a former existence. For such cases there is no remedy but to wait patiently until the evil force is exhausted and the law of justice satisfied, for even if just retribution for our sins could be evaded at one time, it would only be postponed, and the evil would return at another time with an accumulation of interest and with increased force.

Alchemy and Astrology are sciences which are at the present day very little understood, because they deal with supersensual things, which cannot be known to persons who are not in the possession of supersensual powers of perception. Chemistry deals with physical matter; alchemy deals with their astral principles. Astronomy deals with the physical aspects of planets and stars; astrology deals with the psychic influences which their souls exert upon each other and upon the Microcosm of man.

A speculative philosopher occupies an objective standpoint in regard to the things which he examines; the Theosophist finds the character of that thing in himself. No one can truly be called a theosophist who does not possess the knowledge of his own divine self which enables man to know all things as only God knows them.

The Yliaster (Author's note: "from *वाय*, forest and *astra*, stars of worlds") is the primordial and original cause of all existence, in the same manner as if a house would come into existence by a breath." (Author's note: "By the breath (out-breathing) of Brahma.")

THE GREATEST FIGHT IN THE WORLD. Conference Address by C. H. Spurgeon. 12mo, pp. 64. New York, London, and Toronto: Funk & Wagnalls. 1891.

[This address, delivered at what seems to be an annual conference of preachers, who sympathize with Mr. Spurgeon's system of religious belief and his ideas of public worship, justifies its title by taking for its topic "the crusade against error and sin" on which Mr. Spurgeon and his co-laborers are engaged. In the course of the address he tells something about himself as, for instance, that he has preached for forty years; that the sermons, reaching now to the number of 2,000 in weekly succession, which he has preached for more than thirty-six years, have all been printed. His doctrinal views appear to be of the most orthodox Calvinistic pattern. "To us the plenary verbal inspiration of Holy Scripture is fact, and not hypothesis. It is a pity to theorize upon a subject which is deeply mysterious, and makes a demand upon faith rather than fancy. Believe in the inspiration of Scripture and believe in it in the most intense sense. You will not believe in a true and fuller inspiration than really exists. No one is likely to err in that direction, even if error be possible."]

TWO sorts of people have wrought great mischief, and yet they are neither of them worth being considered as judges in the matter; they are both of them disqualified. It is essential that an umpire should know both sides of a question, and neither of them is thus instructed. The first is the irreligious scientist. What does he know about religion? What can he know? He is out of court when the question is—Does science agree with religion? Obviously he who would answer this query must know both of the two things in question. The second is a better man, but capable of still more mischief. I mean the unscientific Christian, who will trouble his head about reconciling the Bible with science. He had better leave it alone, and not begin his tinkering trade. The mistake made by such men has been that in trying to solve a difficulty, they have either twisted the Bible, or contorted science. The solution has soon been seen to be

erroneous, and then we hear the cry that Scripture has been defeated. Not at all; not at all. It is only a vain gloss upon it which has been removed. If you smash up an explanation you must not imagine that you have damaged the Scriptural truth, which seemed to require that explanation: you have only burned the wooden palisades with which well-meaning men thought to protect an impregnable fort which needed no defense. For the most part we had better leave a difficulty where it is rather than make another difficulty by our theory. Why make a second hole in the kettle to mend the first? Especially when the first hole is not there at all, and needs no mending. Believe everything in science which is proved; it will not come to much. You need not fear that your faith will be overburdened. And then believe everything which is clearly in the Word of God, whether it is proved by outside evidence or not. No proof is needed when God speaks. If He hath said it, this is evidence enough.

There is little of theory in science to-day which will survive twenty years, and only a little more which will see the first day of the twentieth century.

SOVEREIGN GRACE: Its Source, Its Nature, and Its Effects. By D. L. Moody. With four "Gospel Dialogues." 12mo, pp. 136. New York and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company.

[There are here collected seven addresses heretofore made by Mr. Moody on the subject which is the title of this volume. This subject is considered under various aspects. To these is added a chapter entitled "A Chime of Gospel Bells," a series of very brief comments on the word "Come," coupled with exhortations to do something else such as hearing and seeing, and drinking and dining, and resting and so on. The "Gospel Dialogues" are four in number, each being an exchange of remarks between Mr. Moody and some other person, explaining as many points of Calvinistic theology. Mr. Moody's addresses abound in familiar anecdotes told by way of illustration. It is hardly possible to make a digest of Mr. Moody's observations or any part of them. Two or three of his anecdotes are all that can be given.]

A COLORED man once said that a good many of his people would be lost, because they were too generous. He saw that the people looked surprised; so he said, "Perhaps you think I have made a mistake, and that I ought to have said you will be lost because you are not generous enough. That is not so; I meant just what I said. You give away too many sermons. You hear them, as it were, for other people." So there are a good many now hearing me who are listening for those behind them; they say the message is very good for Neighbor So-and-so; and they pass it over their shoulders, till it gets clear out at the door.

Men talk about grace, but as a rule, they know very little about it. Let a business man go to one of your bankers to borrow a few hundred dollars for sixty or ninety days; if he is well able to pay, the banker will perhaps lend him the money if he can get another responsible man to sign the note with him. They give what they call three days' grace after the sixty or ninety days have expired; but they will make the borrower pay interest on the money during these three days, and if he does not return principal and interest at the appointed time, they will sell his goods; they will perhaps turn him out of his house and take the last piece of furniture in his possession. That is not grace at all; but that fairly illustrates man's idea of it. Grace not only frees you from payment of the interest, but of the principal also.

It is told of Isaac T. Hopper, the Quaker, that he once encountered a profane colored man, named Cain, in Philadelphia, and took him before a magistrate, who fined him for blasphemy. Twenty years after, Hopper met Cain, whose appearance was much changed for the worse. This touched the Friend's heart. He stepped up, spoke kindly, and shook hands with the forlorn being. "Dost thou remember me," said the Quaker, "how I had thee fined for swearing?"

"Yes, indeed, I do; I remember what I paid as well as if it was yesterday."

"Well, did it do thee any good?"

"No, never a bit; it made me mad to have my money taken from me."

Hopper invited Cain to reckon up the interest on the fine, and paid him principal and interest too. "I meant it for thy good, Cain; and I am very sorry I did thee any harm."

Cain's countenance changed; the tears rolled down his cheeks. He took the money with many thanks, became a quiet man, and was not heard to swear again.

The Press.

POLITICAL.

THE IOWA REPUBLICANS.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.), July 2.—The Iowa Republicans have picked their flints and concluded to try again. Like their Ohio brethren, they face a record of defeat, and their candidate for Governor is pitted against the successful Democratic candidate of two years ago. The Iowa Republicans have learned one lesson in the last two years, and that is that a doubtful contest cannot be won with a weak standard-bearer nor by a divided party. The unanimous nomination of Hiram C. Wheeler, a leading Granger, for Governor, indicates that in the matter of a candidate they have put their best foot forward. Their platform indorses everything Republican, even to the Billion-dollar Congress and more pensions. They swallow the McKinley Tariff Law, horns, hoofs, and tail, and indicate that if the Ohio statesman had made the tariff higher they would have liked it all the better. On one point the platform is to be commended—it does not demand the free coinage of silver. Apart from the unqualified indorsement of the McKinley Tariff idea, the most interesting development of the Iowa Convention to the general public was its enthusiasm for Blaine. President Harrison's administration was commended, but Blaine got the cheers every time. Iowa's favorite son, Senator Allison, doesn't seem to be in it with the favorite sons of Maine and Ohio.

SECOND REPUBLICANISM.

New York Tribune (Rep.), July 3.—There is fight in every line of the Iowa Republican Platform. It makes no compromises with principle. Read in the light of the fact that public sentiment in that State has been much affected by the vagaries propagated by the Farmers' Alliance, this renewed expression of confidence in the clear, pure doctrines of Republicanism is cheering testimony that the party in Iowa, whatever its late losses, is in a healthy, vigorous condition. It is proof of the high character of the men whom Republican votes have called into prominence in Iowa, as well as of the sterling quality generally of the party there, that a declaration should have come from the Convention at a time when such great party interests are at stake and when the people are so evidently moved by false but engaging theories of government, which so unequivocally asserts the true-blue principles of Republican faith and so ardently offers battle in their behalf. The Iowa Republicans stand steadfastly by their Prohibitory Liquor Law, and undoubtedly the main State issue will be found in the public trial of the Democracy for its deliberate neglect to enforce the law. The voters will be asked to express an opinion between free silver coinage which the Democrats advocate and the present Coinage Act passed by the last Congress. The McKinley Bill is held by both sides to be a desirable subject of controversy. The Republicans declare their faith in its provisions with great enthusiasm. Reciprocity is indorsed; honest Federal elections and ballot reform in the State are advocated; and wise restrictions upon immigration are called for. This is a Republican platform that would be sound in Massachusetts, and it ought to summon to its support every intelligent and patriotic vote among the people to whom it is addressed. If it does not carry Iowa against free trade, free silver, and easy terms for whisky it will follow that Iowa has sadly changed its character of late.

THE CANDIDATE.

Burlington Hawk-Eye (Rep.), July 2.—The Convention has chosen Mr. Wheeler. Entering the contest for the nomination with the prestige gained by his well and ably conducted canvass of two years ago; having retained the friends he had secured then and having added

many more to their number, it became apparent soon after the delegates began to arrive from the different parts of the State, that he would be the choice of the larger number. It required but the announcement of the result of an informal ballot—the only one had for Governor—to establish this fact. The honor has fallen upon a worthy man. He will justify the confidence of the party by leading it to victory, and by carrying out, as far as lies within the province of the State executive, the pledges made to the people by the party. The whole past of the chosen leader of the party is a guarantee that his administration will rival in strength and ability that of any of his Republican predecessors. Mr. Wheeler, whose eminent success in his private affairs is well known, is particularly well fitted for an executive office. He possesses that characteristic of scrutiny and watchfulness of details that is necessary for the successful supervision of the machinery of the administration.

A HARMONIOUS PARTY.

Utica Herald (Rep.), July 2.—The ticket nominated puts an end thus early to Democratic hopes that Boies might once more be an accidental Governor. It is made up of men who, on the platform adopted, will harmonize whatever differences there may have been in the party two years ago, and bring out the full united vote of the party.

A HEROIC PLATFORM.

New York Journal of Commerce (Ind.), July 6.—Iowa has had a prohibitory law and it has proved a failure. Men of all parties from that State have admitted this fact without any qualification. The Republican leaders and a large part of the more thoughtful of their followers have seen this, and if they could extricate themselves from their embarrassing position without losing the votes of the Prohibitionists they would gladly vote for the repeal of the law. But they stand committed to it on party grounds, and they misrepresent all who favor the substitution of a high-license system for absolute prohibition by insisting that these are in favor of an unrestricted liquor traffic. In like manner they have seen the unpopularity in that State of a high protective tariff, and for some months the organs and speakers of their party qualified their approval of the law, and admitted its manifold defects. But the exigencies of party demanded a firmer support of the measure. Ohio had sounded the keynote of the Presidential campaign, and it would not do for Iowa to falter. We find no fault with the Convention for sustaining both the McKinley tariff and the prohibitory statute. It was their right to do this, and in that respect their attitude was becoming and heroic. We are not arguing in favor of either side, but the issue should be fairly stated. The Republicans in Iowa stand committed to the McKinley tariff and the prohibitory statute; the Democrats denounce the protective principle and insist on the repeal of the prohibitory act and the substitution therefor of a very stringent high-license system.

THE ISSUE JOINED.

Detroit Tribune (Rep.), July 3.—Iowa Republicans have arrayed themselves in no uncertain or faltering line of battle against the free-trade, free-coinage, and free-whisky Democracy. In doing so they have pledged themselves to the maintenance and enforcement of the existing prohibitory law. The Democratic party, on the other hand, demands in its platform the repeal of the law and a return to the license system. The issue is thus squarely defined, and the contest will be fought almost solely upon the question of the continued prohibition of the liquor traffic. National issues are likely to be lost sight of in the overwhelming interest which the prohibition question will arouse among all classes. The result, therefore, will lack the significance of the result in Ohio, where National questions are predominant.

THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

Boston Traveller (Rep.), July 2.—The feature of the platform which is most gratifying is the reaffirmation of the prohibitory plank of last year's platform, and this is all the more gratifying for the reason that a strong pressure was brought to bear to secure its rejection or its toning down into meaningless phrases. Iowa Republicans are to be congratulated on having refused to yield to counsels of timidity.

REASONS IMPUTED.

Chicago Herald (Dem.), July 3.—The Republicans of Iowa are to be admired more for their obstinacy than for their discretion. They stick to their prohibition folly with the blind courage of fanaticism. The reader of the Iowa Republican platform will not fail to observe that the determined insistence on this prohibition issue is peculiarly significant. For some reason the people of Iowa elected a Democratic governor in 1889. For some reason in 1890 they changed their representation in Congress from two Democrats and nine Republicans to six Democrats and five Republicans. What was the reason? By adhering to prohibition the Republicans proclaim their belief that the saloon question had nothing to do with it. Then what was the reason? It could only have been because the people of Iowa saw fit to protest against McKinleyism, for there was no other issue involved in the contest. Seeing, therefore, that the Iowa Republicans virtually admit that they have been beaten on the tariff issue they need have no fear that the Democrats will try to dodge it during the present campaign. It will be their business to push it to the forefront.

HINTED DOUBTS.

Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.), July 2.—The party has placed itself on a sound platform, so far as National issues are concerned; it shows a courageous and thoroughly Republican spirit, and there is little room for doubt that it will wage the campaign with old-time vigor. The Democracy has declared for free trade and cheap money. If the fight were to be made on these issues alone there would be no reason for apprehension on the Republican side.

FAINT PRAISE.

Columbus Dispatch (Ind.), July 2.—The Convention displayed its courage when it so unhesitatingly reaffirmed its policy toward prohibition in Iowa. We cannot discuss the wisdom of such a position, because we do not profess to be thoroughly conversant with the situation that exists in Iowa; but we can say that judging from all reports it was to be expected that Iowa Republicans had had enough of their prohibition ideas. Still the platform is courageous in that feature and in others. Unless there has been an absolute change of faith and a loss of confidence in the temperance plan, Iowa should go Republican this fall and thus re-establish the supremacy of the party which took the initiative in the supposed reforms.

A PROHIBITIONIST CRITICISM.

The Lever (Prohib.), Chicago, July 2.—The Republican party in Iowa deserves no credit for doing what it had to do. It would be extremely bad politics for it to drop prohibition to-day. Its only safety lies in taking a strong position on that question and pushing it to the front. A weak plank in its platform would result in an amazing increase in the third-party vote. On every other issue in its platform the Republican party would be buried out of sight in Iowa.

THE ELECTORAL SITUATION.

Boston Herald (Ind.), June 30.—The feature of the elections this year which most invites attention will be the effort of the Republican party to regain its ascendancy in the North.

That party has once or twice before received a severe defeat in the year of Congressional contests which intervened between the elections of a President, but nothing of the severity of that of last season. The question is sometimes asked, if the Republicans are not to be expected to gain on their vote of 1890. If the elections of 1890 represent the enduring public opinion, it would imply the extinction of the party. Judged by that vote alone, the Republicans are in the condition the Whigs were in the year 1852, or the Democrats in 1840. They have not the power to carry more than about a half dozen States of the Union. The Republican party was overthrown throughout the West and North last year principally by its tariff record, though the disgust produced by the character of its party leaders in one or two important States had something to do with the result. Let us see how many Northern States went against a high tariff. These were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, and Montana. The problem of the coming elections, in such of the above States as hold them, is to bring those that have left the Republican party back to their allegiance. Effort to this end has begun in Ohio; it will be continued in Massachusetts; the campaign in Iowa will be devoted to it. It would seem in the nature of things that it ought to succeed in some of these quarters, at least. But it will be strange if the tariff is felt to be exclusively at issue. In Massachusetts, for instance, we shall have more in mind the merits of the different candidates for Governor. In Iowa the liquor question is important. In Ohio there is serious Democratic division. In all the States of the West the currency threatens to crowd the tariff out of consideration. The Democrats know what they can do when the people have the tariff before them upon which to pass judgment. That was decided last fall, and it is a verdict that is likely to hold, for the reason that public opinion has been strengthening, rather than otherwise, against a high tariff ever since. But in these off-year elections National issues cannot be kept at the front. The Democrats are not as good politicians either as they once were. Not a few of them are for relaxing their sure hold upon the tariff issue in favor of the more uncertain one that relates to the currency. The Republicans must almost inevitably gain in some of these elections. To suppose otherwise is to suppose the party to be doomed to extinction. It cannot exist with only the votes of Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and the nine States of the far West, nearly all the latter small ones, and the most of them held by the uncertain tenure of Republican agreement to their policy as to the coinage of silver.

THE TERTIUM QUID.

New York Times (Ind.), July 6.—It is generally understood that if the Third party is to be of much importance in the elections next year it must show its strength in the South. If it cannot make a successful contest in that region this fall, sufficient to make such States as North Carolina, Virginia, Missouri, and Tennessee doubtful at least, then the shrewdest political observers incline to the opinion that it will only render a Democratic victory in the Presidential election more certain. In the next election there will be 444 electors chosen. Of these the South will furnish 159. A majority will be 223, and besides the South there will be but 64 votes to be obtained. Now, putting aside the older States, such as New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana, which were heavily Democratic last year, and which would furnish 67 votes, there are States in the West where the Alliance is known to be strong and where the Democrats would be sure to get the most aid from a Third party, that would make up the majority needed. Take, for instance, the electoral votes of Illinois, 24; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 9; Wisconsin, 12. Here are 82 votes in a half dozen Western States, every one of which has returned

a majority of Democratic Congressmen to the present House of Representatives. The facts are clear enough, therefore, to make the development of the Farmers' movement in the South of the greatest interest. Last year that movement showed a good deal of strength there. The election of Tillman as Governor of South Carolina was regarded as a demonstration of formidable power by the Farmers. But now there is an open rupture between the Farmers and their candidate for Governor. Tillman is not in sympathy with the Third-party movement in National politics. He has taken occasion strongly to denounce especially the sub-Treasury feature of the Cincinnati platform. The leaders of the Alliance have accepted the challenge thus thrown out to them, have brought their ablest stump speaker—Terry—from Texas, and he has invited Tillman to a joint popular discussion of the Third-party policy. The invitation has been promptly accepted, and so we may look forward to the real opening of the campaign of next year in the old Southern fashion.

DIXIE'S NON POSSUMUS.

Richmond Times (Dem.), July 2.—One of the most singular traits of the Republican mind of the North is its inability to comprehend the conditions that prevail in the Southern States. The *New York Tribune* is in a measure expressing its genuine convictions when it declares that the negro population must be permitted to control in every Southern community in which that population has a majority. In an article on Wednesday it stated that it regarded with astonishment the course of the Southern business men who, after the election of Harrison, announced their intention of supporting the policy of protection; yet as soon as the Republican party took a position in favor of the National Election Law, although these Southern men, to use the words of the *Tribune*, "had professed passionate attachment to Republican principles and readiness to devote themselves to the cause of protection," they joined in the protest "as angrily and with as little reason as most of the Bourbon Democrats of the South." There is a rumor that a movement is soon to be inaugurated in the Southern States by considerable bodies of business men who are disposed to give their aid to Republican principles. The *Tribune* has received information of this proposed movement, but its past experience prevents it from expressing unreserved gratification. "It is not out of place," the *Tribune* remarks, "to say to these gentlemen that they are either in favor of honest elections or they are not Republicans." The *Tribune* may rely with confidence upon one thing, and that is that if there are any considerable numbers of business men at the South who are seriously thinking of supporting the Republican party on account of its position on the tariff they will promptly forego the proposed step if they have the slightest reason for anticipating that the Republican party of the North is still determined to pass an election law.

CLUBS; FOLLOWING SUIT.

Brooklyn Standard-Union (Rep.), July 1.—Col. Cal. Brice did not depart from his native land without giving his party due warning that the Republicans are very much alive—or, as Mrs. Cleveland was reported to have said, when she saw the campaign of 1888 was going against her husband: "A very lively people." His judgment is that the plan of campaign of the Republicans "is a colossal system of clubs to be maintained and supported by unlimited means drawn from the pockets of the beneficiaries of the monopoly policy." This system, he urges, "can only be met by an equally extensive system of voluntary Democratic clubs—that is, associations of the people in their several neighborhoods for the defense of their rights and interests against those who are banded to assail them." He goes on to say, "the truly Democratic club has ever been the friend of liberty," because the Democracy are fond of flattery, and though they are serfs of party, and stood through a generation stanchly

for slavery, they are pleased with mouthing and screeching the word liberty. Colonel Brice generalizes: "The tendency at this time of the people of the United States to enroll themselves together in neighborhood organizations of this character is one of the signs of the political perils which confront them." There is profundity in that, but we should fear the allied powers of the Alliances might construe the language into a reflection upon them. The contest upon which we are entering is to be a battle of clubs, and in that view of the case, of course, "it is greatly to be desired that a uniform and perfected system of Democratic societies, thoroughly organized and in intimate association with each other, shall be established before the beginning of next year." The Republican clubs should give close attention to the circular by the Chairman of the National Executive Committee. It is the strongest testimony that has been filed of the efficacy of the Republican organizations. Let the colossal system of Republican clubs be perfected without delay. It is a great scheme.

AN HYPOTHESIS.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette (Rep.), July 2.—Senator Calvin S. Brice, of New York and Ohio, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, on the eve of his departure for Europe, cannot conceal his concern at the vigilance of the Republicans, especially their pernicious activity in organizing clubs. However, he thinks the thing will be all right if the Democrats display equal vigilance and also go to work and push club organization. There is much virtue in these ifs. To elaborate, if Colonel Brice can hold the South solid, and if he can get Tammany to roll up 70,000 or 80,000 majority in New York City, and if, in addition to this, he can carry one or two doubtful Northern States that he didn't carry in 1888, his problem is solved.

IN THE HANDS OF THEIR FRIENDS.—There are Presidential booms or boomerangs for the following, all of whom, except Mr. Blaine, have said or are ready to say "Barkis is willin'":—Republicans: President Harrison; Senator Shelby M. Cullom; and General Alger. Democrats: Mr. Cleveland; Governor Hill, of New York; Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Governor Campbell, of Ohio; Governor Boies, of Iowa; Senator Gorman, of Maryland; and Governor Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana.—*Cincinnati Post* (Ind.), July 1.

FOREIGN.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

New York Mail and Express, July 3.—The official announcement of the renewal of the Triple Alliance, or what may now be called the Quadruple Alliance—since the public declarations of the Italian Premier point to the fact that England has become a party to it—created quite a stir in diplomatic circles. Premier Rudini, in his sensational speech in the Senate, on June 29, said that years ago Italy and Great Britain agreed to coöperate in the maintenance of peace and of the *status quo* on the Mediterranean. He then gave a history of the Dreibund. It really began as an alliance between Germany and Austria, in 1879; but Italy was soon persuaded to join it. The original treaty was to run for six years; but it was renewed in 1885, and it has now been renewed for another six years. The most remarkable feature connected with the recent history of this alliance is that Bismarck, who originally conceived and established it, no longer gives it his sympathy and support. Another fact of importance is that this second renewal of the alliance has been effected under far less favorable conditions than previously prevailed. The 5,140,000 soldiers who constitute the military force of the Triple Alliance only serve to create the necessity for the maintenance of the 5,805,000 men who form the aggregate French and Russian armies. The *Osservatore Romano*, of

Rome, in its issue of yesterday, denounced the Dreibund as disturbing the public mind instead of insuring peace. The *Paris Matin* declared that the new treaty suppresses three important and essential clauses of the first treaty. Indeed, the spirit and tone of all of the more conspicuous and influential European journals indicate a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the new form which the treaty has assumed. Sir James Ferguson, Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, said yesterday that the Italian Premier had described correctly the exchange of views which had taken place between Her Majesty's Government and the Italian Government. These remarks would seem to confirm the general impression that Great Britain has in reality joined the alliance for purposes of her own. This significant addition to the alliance changes its whole character in many respects, and cannot but develop novel, if not sensational, results.

FRANCE'S ISOLATION.

New York Recorder, July 6.—This is important, painful, conclusive, not to be gainsaid, for Mr. Smalley, of the *Tribune*, says it, and it comes over the cable at great expense. France is alone. The neighbors will have nothing to do with France. Austria, Germany, and Italy are in a Dreibund. England is supposed to have made a secret, morganatic alliance—to be around when the time comes—and Russia, which was the last hope of France, will do nothing; Russia "cannot recognize the republic." France alone, however, is not so desolate as the stern censor would have us think. In this era of twenty years since Sedan, what European nation has made so splendid a record? Two exhibitions have shown her resources and skill. Her finances place her first among nations. She took Russia's loan when Berlin and London closed their coffers. She saved Great Britain last fall from a financial panic. The wealth, thrift, energy, industry, and patience of France make her the marvel of the world. Germany, weary with the burdens of armaments; Italy, writhing into bankruptcy; Austria, ever armed and restless; Russia, with Nihilism and financial troubles—France is at peace.

ENGLAND'S FREE HAND.

G. W. Smalley in New York Tribune, July 5.—The signature of the new Triple Alliance only gives formal sanction to the agreement long since arrived at between the three Powers concerned. Europe, nevertheless, with the inevitable exceptions, welcomes the slightly theatrical announcement that the German Emperor has affixed his name to the new treaty on Sunday. The new treaty is like the old. It binds each of the signatory Powers to come to the aid of either if attacked. For aggression it is of no avail; for defense it is all-powerful. There are two Powers in Europe whose interests, or whose passions, lead to war. There are three who are all for peace. The three are happily leagued to preserve it. The two are bound by no alliance, nor by any other community of interest than the chance which may accrue to either of satisfying its own ambition or its own revenge, whenever the other shall draw the sword. There can be no doubt in such circumstances on which side the sympathies of the rest of Christendom belong. So strong is this feeling, so evident are her interests, that England is half believed in France to be a party to the new agreement. It is absolutely certain that she is not, and, under her system of government, could not be. But the good will of this English Government does undoubtedly go out to the party of peace. The Russian press is less violent than the French, but of course it criticizes and condemns the treaty. The rest of Europe approves, with one exception. The Pope approves nothing which promises to strengthen the Kingdom of Italy, and the organ of the Vatican has so little sense of humor as to observe that this alliance is disturbing to the public mind because it guarantees to cosmopolitan Freemasonry the violent possession of Rome. The

attitude of Italy was peculiar. When she sent up a great majority in support of Signor Crispi, the renewal of her alliance with Germany and Austria was still a question. She said plainly that she wished it renewed. Suddenly it occurred to this great Crispi majority that fleets and armies cost money, and in a pet they turned out the man they were elected to support. These were the circumstances in which the Marquis Rudini became Prime Minister of Italy. French and other foes to the league of peace hailed him as the man who would break it up. Perhaps there was a moment when his purpose was doubtful, but behind him was the King, and behind the King the people of Italy, and behind the people of Italy that logic of circumstances and events which forced them to choose between paying for peace and paying for war, between a secure alliance with Germany and the imminent peril of hostilities with France. So the Marquis di Rudini's hesitation was short. He cut down the estimates just enough to satisfy those who cared more for the pinching of the shoe than for the permanency of peace. Then he signed the new treaty.

EUROPEAN COMMENTS.

Paris Temps, July 1.—England's undertaking to protect Italy from a French attack is not needed, because such an attack is utterly improbable. The obvious design of England is to maintain the balance of power in the Mediterranean, without favoring any individual Power.

Novoe Vremya, St. Petersburg, July 1.—Unless France and Russia reply to this treaty shortly by concluding a formal alliance, the Central Powers of Europe will become too confident as to the impotency of their adversaries to enable the latter to counteract their ambitious desires, and will consequently bring about occurrences which will render a European war inevitable.

Neue Freie Presse, Vienna, July 4.—While it is mere hatred to Germany which has caused France to become unfaithful to her ideal of historical development, and while Russia only submits from sheer necessity to the French advances, the Dreibund and its relationship to England have a natural foundation in the endeavor to secure the maintenance of peace. It is only by England's friendly action in associating with the Allied Powers that the strength of the Dreibund is placed beyond a doubt.

London Standard (Cons.), July 4.—It can only be of advantage to the peace of the world that it should be known that any conspiracy against the stability of the existing European system would be met by the union of England's naval and Germany's military strength. To proclaim this fact inflicts neither humiliation nor injury upon any State sharing in our regard for public treaties and for peace. It is for the dissatisfied countries to disarm; the peace-loving countries are quite ready to follow.

London Daily News (Lib.), July 4.—The Emperor should not allow himself to be deceived by Lord Salisbury's assurances, as the next election will probably oust the latter from power. While wishing the Dreibund well so long as it is employed to preserve peace, England can be no party to the isolation of France or to a policy implying that France is an aggressive Power. To maintain the friendship of France must be for every British Government a duty of interest and of pleasure.

KAISER WILHELM IN ENGLAND.

New York Morning Advertiser, July 6.—Notwithstanding that the German Kaiser is received in England with apparent enthusiasm, the love for him there is not perhaps as deep-seated as it seems. There is reason for the Queen and her children taking him to their bosoms with affection, but there is little in common between the people of England and

the young Emperor. Queen Victoria, as a direct descendant of the House of Hanover, is a German woman. She married a German and all her children are German. The German language is their mother tongue. The Prince of Wales speaks German more correctly than he speaks English. His elder sister was thoroughly German in her tastes, even before she married the father of the present Emperor. Therefore when Emperor Wilhelm comes to Windsor Castle there is a German family reunion and much domestic felicity—barring Wales's lack of love for his meddlesome nephew. There is, however, evidence that the people of England have no particular affection for Wilhelm and are but little interested in his noisy visits. Those of them in the army and navy who are paid to do it burn the powder and toss the ready cap in air, but the rest do not become hysterical in their delight. The true reason may be found in the fact that the young Kaiser lacks the sturdy character and equipoise of both the Germans and the English. His loud, bombastic demeanor is creditable to neither race. In short, the English do not like his haughty, toploftical style, and there will be no regrets when he takes his departure.

ENGLISH WOMEN-POLITICIANS.

Chicago News, July 1.—It cannot fail to be noted that women already possess in conservative England greater privileges of franchise than in any other country on the globe. In all except Parliamentary elections the votes of widows and spinsters who are tax-payers are counted. There are valuable lessons to be gleaned from England's growing recognition of women as a political factor. In the United States, although woman suffrage has been demanded in strident tones from a hundred platforms for more than a generation, it cannot be said to have become a live political issue. Various States have conferred suffrage on women at minor elections, but there the movement has apparently been checked. Is it not possible that American woman-suffragists have taken a less sensible view of the case than their English sisters, and have demanded as a right what English-women are content to win by slow gradations, as their political power becomes recognized? Contrast the methods of the politically inspired women of the two countries. In England they have formed themselves into two leagues—Conservative and Liberal—and are active auxiliaries of the two great parties through the length and breadth of the Empire. These Englishwomen throw themselves into the thick of election contests, and undoubtedly help to decide many a close struggle. This they do as auxiliary workers, not as voters. Supposing American women were thus active in National politics and studied National issues with a view to taking intelligent part therein as election workers. Such a course would mean the formation of Republican and Democratic women's leagues, after the pattern of the Primrose League and the Women's Liberal Federation of England. Whether American women would readily adapt themselves to this active participation in National affairs, without being themselves voters, may be left to their own judgment to decide. The point is clear that such participation would bring them nearer the goal of female suffrage, just as it is breaking down English traditions and bringing the women of that country nearer the same ultimate goal.

PARNELL'S MARRIAGE.

Irish World, New York, July 4.—It has been stated in a dispatch from London that "for the satisfaction of Catholics a second religious marriage will take place immediately," the first having been merely a record by a registrar in accordance with the requirements of the civil law. In the eyes of Catholics this "marriage" is, of course, no marriage at all, and that it is odious in the estimation of respectable Protestants is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Parnell has, we are informed, so far failed in his efforts to get a Protestant

clergyman to consent to perform the "second religious marriage." Though divorce is legal in England and America, the bulk of earnest and sincere Christian men and women of every Protestant denomination are, we believe, strong in their disapproval of the marriage to another of either of the divorced persons during the life of both. But, however it may be viewed by Protestants, such a marriage as that of Parnell is abhorrent to Catholics. He insists that the Irish nation—overwhelmingly Catholic—must take him as sole guide and counselor in all its political affairs. So long as he maintains this attitude, so long, of course, will it be necessary for Irishmen to keep his moral character well before public gaze. Let him relieve the Irish movement of his preposterous claims and his odious personality, and Ireland will accord him the return of absolute silence in regard to his "marriage" and all its unspeakable surroundings. That Mr. Parnell will do anything of this kind is not, however, to be expected. He will not retire from the political stage and hide his head in shame as he would do if he were possessed of a spark of spirit or decency. He will, on the contrary, brazen it out to the last. He will, it is said, go the length even of taking his "wife" to Ireland and inviting from Irish Catholics a public recognition of the "marriage." We cannot conceive of a grosser insult to the Irish people, nor can we imagine that Parnell would dare to offer it if he did not feel a deep contempt for the Irish race and their religion. We are well assured that the Irish people will never deserve such contempt. More indignantly and vehemently even than they have already on repeated occasions spurned and rejected the man who tried to blast the fair fame of their land and ruin their national cause will they spurn and reject now the loathsome creature who comes to outrage Catholic Ireland, renowned throughout the world for its purity, by asking for its seal of approval on one of the blackest crimes against the moral law and one of the most cold-blooded violations of the sanctity of the family and the home that has been perpetrated in this generation.

CENTRAL EUROPEAN ZOLLVEREIN.

Boston Pilot, July 4.—Germany, Austria, Italy, and Switzerland have agreed to form a Zollverein, or Customs League, against the rest of the world. Plenipotentiaries from the four nations will meet at Bern to draft a Treaty on July 20. We do not see in this anything to alarm American exporters. Foreign countries purchase our products because they want and must have them, not because they are especially fond of us. Nobody but the most hopeless of Cobden Club Angloamericans fancies that England, for example, is moved by any feeling of Anglo-Saxon kinship in admitting our corn and meat to her markets free of duty. Her system of free trade in articles of food was adopted without any regard to our interests, and would be abandoned to-morrow if the English consumer would consent. The new Zollverein will not discriminate against American products because of anything in our tariff laws. There is no sentiment in business, which is a fortunate thing for us, as, outside of France and Russia, the sentiment of Europe is anything but friendly to the independent Republic of the West.

DISCREDITABLE TO REPUBLICS.

Pittsburgh Dispatch, July 2.—It is a singular, and by no means flattering, fact that the two great Republics of civilization, France and the United States, have refused to accede to the Brussels Convention for the suppression of the African slave trade. The influence which has succeeded in preventing favorable action by the United States Senate is supposed to be the interest whose traffic in liquor with Africa would be cut off by the Brussels Convention. Altogether the attitude of the two Republics in standing aloof from the cause of humanity for selfish reasons is far from pleasant to people who think that republicanism should

take the lead in movements for the benefit of oppressed and maltreated humanity. To deny the right of search in order to protect free men from impressment or to protect the rights of neutral traders is one thing; denying the right of search so as to afford protection to barbarians and pirates under the flag of a civilized Republic is quite another. The two great Republics of the world cannot afford to indirectly champion the cause of the Arab dealers in men merely for the sake of a few dirty dollars.

FINANCIAL.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Bradstreet's, New York, July 4.—The Treasury Department has marked the close of the fiscal year by the issue of a debt statement which differs in some important respects from the form heretofore issued at the end of every month. This statement shows an aggregate interest and non-interest bearing debt amounting to \$1,005,806,560. There are certificates and Treasury notes amounting to \$540,190,031, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury. The cash in the Treasury, in which are included subsidiary and minor coin and fractional currency, the deposits in national bank depositories, and disbursing officers' balances, amounts to \$745,349,751. The demand liabilities amount to \$591,455,943. Deducting this latter total from the total of assets we get a cash balance in the Treasury of \$153,893,808, a decrease of \$4,992,809 for the month. In the cash balance given above, however, the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 is included. Leaving this out of account, we get a net cash balance of \$53,893,808. This cash balance, it should be borne in mind, is arrived at by including in it the deposits in the national bank depositories and subsidiary coin. If these be deducted the net balance available for current demands would amount to a little over \$10,000,000. The separation of the statement of the debt from that of the cash in the Treasury is a change for the better. The most noteworthy feature in the portion of the statement setting forth the items of cash in the Treasury is the inclusion of the government deposits in the national bank depositories and of the subsidiary and minor coin. There seems no reason why the deposits in the national banks should not be regarded as available assets, except in so far as the Treasury may hesitate about drawing on them for fear of disturbing the financial situation; but it would be more accurate to class them under the head of "assets" than under that of "cash in the Treasury." The subsidiary and minor coin cannot be regarded as available, for the reason that they are not legal tenders, except to a limited amount. The matured debt item is no longer carried as a liability against cash, for the reason that it is assumed that less than 25 per cent. of it will ever be presented for payment. The items of accrued interest and interest due and unpaid are also dropped. Some criticism has been made of the action of the Department in springing a new form of statement just at the close of the Treasury year, instead of beginning the new fiscal year with the new form of statement. It would, perhaps, have been better to finish out the year under the old form.

SOME CRITICISM.

Commercial and Financial Chronicle, New York, July 4.—No one can look upon the statement without admitting that the Department has shown great lack of confidence in the public. For if such publications have any purpose, that purpose is most certainly to impart information to the ordinary reader, and in that view the new form is clearly a mistake, since it tells us much less than the old form did, and the old form told us much less than the form used under the previous administration. Or, if the object of a monthly report is to insure general confidence, and remove incipient distrust by inviting public scrutiny, the changes are equally unfortunate, as important items are now lumped in a way which serves more

to excite suspicion than to quiet doubts. The new debt statement will not hereafter indicate that very important item of information, the monthly debt increase or decrease. The exhibit of debt changes cannot be justified, for in its present shape it is not only misleading, but actually grotesque. If the argument of Secretary Foster, that accrued interest should not be charged as a liability against cash, any more than accrued salaries, be sound, then the accrued interest should not be omitted, but accrued salaries should be included. The Treasury Department is not a private or an isolated affair, but it is such an extensive collector and disburser of cash that there is no industry in the country which is not under the influence of its transactions. Under such circumstances accrued liabilities, where they can be fixed and known, are a material and desirable part of the information given out. And, furthermore, as to accrued interest on funded debt, it is uniformly held to be a needed item in every balance sheet. Under the new form, all silver dollars are lumped in one item, and all silver bullion is lumped in another single item, the new method covering up just the information the public needs, making it quite difficult, if not impossible, to learn what may hereafter be done in coining the bullion held under the law of 1890 into dollars, or in issuing the dollars held under the same law. In other words, the whole subject of controversy about that bullion and those dollars and the certificates issued on the seigniorage is put beyond public knowledge, as if out of sight meant out of mind.

WILL THE GOLD COME BACK?

Bullionist, London, June 20.—Now we have got a 3 per cent. rate, and trade and speculation are relieved from a serious incubus. Unfortunately, it seems too plain that dear money has not so much killed business as paucity of business has cheapened money. We seem to be in a backwater almost as dead as that of 1876; and in many respects the conditions are similar. That year saw business at a very low ebb, and discount rates almost nominal. The reserve rose to a higher point than it had reached since the Bank Act, and the accumulation of unemployed cash was unprecedented. A bad harvest occurred in Europe, and imports of American wheat were heavy; and in 1876 began to be felt the great increase in the gold coinage of the United States, in preparation for the resumption of specie payments in 1879. Must we assume that our market is to be disturbed later in the year by a reflux of gold to the United States? That it will be so is taken for granted everywhere. That the Bank reserve will not long stand at its present figure everyone knows, for next month will witness the removal of the Russian gold sent here towards the close of last year. But it is not so certain that what has come from the United States must go back. A heavy harvest has to be moved, and a considerable amount of money must go West from New York to facilitate the operation. The position of the Treasury is such that the assistance usually given to the market in the autumn cannot be looked for, and the presumption is that Europe must send back the gold. But one or two points should be taken into consideration. The passing of the Silver Act was recommended by the late Secretary Windom, among other reasons, because he believed that the currency should keep pace with the increase of the population. Such a hard-and-fast rule takes no account of the economy that occurs in the use of money as a new country becomes more settled. Evidences are not wanting of progress in the organization of credit in the Western States. The statistics of the reserve banks in these States show a growth of self-dependence which must tell visibly in favor of more economical use of money. We have to remember that beside the substantial addition to the circulation through the coinage of silver and the issue of silver certificates, the floating stock of currency was vastly increased by the action of the Treasury last autumn. The generous appropriations made by Congress in

its last session for subsidies, pensions, and what not, have certainly stopped the aggregation of huge sums in the Treasury; but those who lament that the Government will be able no longer to come to the aid of a bare money market, forget that the market was bare because the Treasury was congested. The amount of British capital in the States has been greatly increased, and recent investments have, in most cases, been profitable. Much of the capital formerly sunk in American railways, is now yielding interest where none was forthcoming before. We should thus be able to get a larger quantity of food stuffs and other products, without gold remittances than before. But, on the other hand, the McKinley tariff has sadly shorn our exports of manufactured goods to America, and the annual loss through this will probably be greater than the addition to the yearly indebtedness of the States on account of interest on British capital. It is impossible to strike the balance and, therefore, it is hardly wise just yet to assume that money must become dear because America will want gold.

PROTECTION DESTROYS TRUSTS.

New York Tribune, July 6.—The Tribune doubted whether it was not wiser, in view of public antagonism to trust organizations, to manifest the opposition of Congress by a removal or reduction of duty in every case where protected manufacturers were conspiring against consumers. It reasoned that the protective duties of themselves would develop home competition, and thus kill such combinations in the long run, but that the public judgment regarding the new tariff as a whole would be more favorable at the outset if it visited every such combination with direct reduction of duties. This was a question of political expediency. It was held that the surest defense consumers could have in the end is the development of home competition. As events have proved, Congress selected as to linseed oil the precise course which would secure cheapness most speedily for consumers, as well as most surely, though it was for the time so represented as to create prejudice against the new tariff. Steel rails are now 5 per cent. lower than they were a year ago. Steel beams command exactly the price they did a year ago. But home competition has reduced the price of linseed oil from 60 cents last June to 47 cents. It does not follow that in all cases the same mode of dealing with a combination is the best. Much depends upon the cost of a competing plant, and the time required to get it into operation with competent hands. The one fact which it is important to have understood is that increase of duties, when home competition can be quickly stimulated, is sometimes the most speedy mode of defeating a mischievous combination, as it is generally in the end the surest.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

EDUCATION FOR POWER.

[Merrill Edward Gates, LL.D., who a year ago resigned the Presidency of Rutgers College, N. J., to accept a similar position at Amherst, was on June 23 inaugurated in his new office. President Gates delivered his inaugural address on the subject "Education for Power," of which a digest is here given from the report in the *Christian at Work*, New York, July 2.]

Our age is awakening to the truth that such education is essential to true manhood, and that all sorts and conditions of men, as far as possible, should receive such an education. The desirability of such an education for all has never before been clear to all classes of men. We no longer find any who venture to argue that it is well to have an ignorant body of toilers to do the world's hardest work. Toilers with the hand are now expected to be men who think. The people are sovereign, and the education of the people thus acquires that interest which, under an absolute monarchy, used to attach to the education of the heir to the throne. Parish education, public school education, the higher education of the

can authors. The scope of international protection will doubtless soon be extended so as to embrace Germany, Italy, Spain, and other colleges and universities, and university extension to carry something of the advantages of the university to those who cannot go to the university—these themes properly fill a large place in the thought of our time. The work of university extension has so laid hold of the popular consciousness that it bids fair to demand of many so-called centres of the higher education far more of teaching force than they can spare without injustice to their own undergraduates. From all men who value the higher education and its interests in America, there should arise an appeal to our centres of higher learning that along with this work of university extension there should be a strenuous demand for university intention as well, for singleness of aim, for stress of will, that among all these popular courses the intensity of the intellectual life may not be dissipated. To demand high standards of scholarship is not to be blind to practical results. Nowhere else has systematic education received so much attention as in Germany for the last three generations. And no people in the world is proving itself so intensely practical in all lines of effort as are the Germans of our time. After all, it is only the man who sees and acts upon a sound theory who in his practice is intelligent and effective. The great needs of our system of higher education to-day seem to me to be two: (1) The maintenance of higher standards at the universities; (2) at the colleges, the formation of strong character, scholarly habits, and capacity for intelligent leadership in American life.

THE GROWTH OF COLLEGES.

New York Sun, July 2.—The size of the freshmen class at Harvard has increased steadily during the last ten years, but this year the increase will be extraordinary. Similar reports come from Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and the smaller colleges of good and high reputation. Amherst, Williams, and Dartmouth are prospering, and Cornell's recent victory at the oar will doubtless give that college a fresh impetus. Such an increase in the number of college students is, of course, an indication of material progress. More parents than at any time in the past are able to give their sons the luxury of a collegiate education. It shows, also, that the doubts as to the practical advantages of such a training which have been expressed so freely of late years by Mr. Carnegie and other men of affairs, are not shared by parents who are ambitious for the advancement of their sons, and have the pecuniary means to send them to college. As the number of college-bred men increases, the aggregate of college students increases, for such men usually want to give their sons the same advantages. Oftentimes they are professional men with narrow incomes, and sending their boys to college involves sacrifice and close economy. If a college education was the useless luxury and obstacle to success, which it is described as being by some who have succeeded without its help, these parents would hardly submit themselves to the burden. They may not regard it as an avenue to material success, but they feel that their sons will suffer a serious deprivation and be checked in their first development if they do not get it. Undoubtedly, the man who is obliged to educate himself has a very incompetent schoolmaster if his career requires of him a symmetrical intellectual training; but if a man deals with business only, the education which he gets in business outside of college, and during the very years of its course, may be more valuable to him. He may have made more money without a collegiate education than he would have done with it, and he may stand higher in the social scale. But because he has won the money and the position he wants his son to go to college. Undoubtedly, also, the college passion for athletic sports and contests has been one of the chief causes contributing to this growing prosperity. Every intercollegiate

race or match incites the ambition of thousands of youth to share in such glories. They study the harder to be ready for the examinations for admission. The college life has a vital interest and an alluring charm for them which it could not get from any merely scholastic victories. Hence college life has taken on a new attraction for spirited youth, and athletic sports have given a powerful impulse to the desire for a college education. Meantime the cultivation of the ambition for intellectual improvement by such methods of popular education as the Chautauqua Assembly must stimulate the craving for a college training. It is apparent, therefore, that our great colleges and universities are only in the infancy of their development. Great as the number of their students is now, it is small as compared with what it will be twenty-five years hence.

GIFTS TO COLLEGES.

Christian Union, New York, July 4.—The two most promising features in educational progress are the development of higher university work and the growing habit of personal generosity toward institutions of learning. In this country the advancement of learning has depended largely on the support of private individuals. The last year has been made memorable by a number of gifts to colleges. The distribution of funds under the will of Mr. Fayerweather was an illustration of intelligent and high-minded action. The past week has registered a splendid gift of \$1,000,000 to Colgate University from Mr. James B. Colgate, of this city. The establishment of the Chicago University on an ample foundation and with the expressed purpose of securing an endowment amounting to a number of millions is another demonstration of the generosity of American business men. We shall have little cause to concern ourselves with regard to the rapid accumulation of capital if such examples as those set by Mr. Clark, of Worcester, Mr. Fayerweather, Senator Stanford, the donors to the Chicago University, and Mr. Colgate are generally followed by men of large fortune. Every man who acquires great wealth in this country owes a debt to the Nation which he cannot better discharge than by dividing his fortune in his own lifetime with his fellow-countrymen in the way of the endowment of institutions of learning. For these enterprises we cannot invoke State action, but must depend upon private munificence, and it will be a very noble justification of our civilization if, by private generosity, we are able to outstrip State action for education abroad.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.—Farmers throughout the country are generally hopeful for the future. There is every prospect for at least a fair crop, except, perhaps, for hay, and there is every indication that prices will rule far above the average. It is believed that the far West has about reached its limit in the production of cheap cattle, and that beef-making in the central West will once more be a profitable business. With the possible exception of potatoes, there is a good chance that all crops will bring remunerative prices. Population is increasing faster than is the area of cultivated ground. It is high time for the farmer to put his soil in training for the heaviest crops it is capable of growing. There is hope in the future for the careful farmer who will have faith in his soil and in himself. For such men there is every indication of a rise of 20 or more per cent. in the value of what they have to sell. The world's demand for food is increasing faster than the supply, and the man who puts his produce on the market with the greatest margin between cost and selling price will prosper.—*Rural New Yorker*, New York, July 4.

DERELICT FARMS.—The Labor Commissioner of Maine reports about 3,000 abandoned farms in that State alone. Many of these could profitably be planted to timber, or turned into orchards, or utilized as sheep farms.—*American Farmer*, Cleveland, July.

THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

THE NATIONAL PARK.

The National Prohibition Park, on Staten Island, was opened auspiciously last Saturday morning. When the dedication services were begun in the Auditorium, a large audience was present. The reports in the New York dailies estimated that between 3,000 and 4,000 people were there during the day. The tract is divided into 800 lots. Fine heavy woodland in the rear of the Auditorium is to be converted into a pleasure park.

The Auditorium is an imposing building measuring 100 by 150 feet, with a platform 20 by 100 feet. On the ground floor there is seating capacity for 3,000 persons; in a wide gallery there are seats for 1,000 more.

ITS PURPOSE.

Rev. Dr. Deems's Opening Address.—We give this house and these grounds to God and humanity. No man connected with this enterprise has been or is impelled by any selfish motive. Temperance people have many misunderstandings among themselves as to methods. Here they can come together, discuss and clear away their differences, and unite their forces for battle against the common enemy. But this is to be more than a temperance or Prohibition assembly. We propose to make this a "School of Reforms," a free forum for the intelligent and temperate discussion of all proposed political and social reforms. We also intend to have here, by and by, schools of art, science, philosophy, languages, and literature, to which we can send our children, and come ourselves, too. We intend and expect to make this place a Mecca for thousands and thousands of the best people of America."

PROHIBITIONIST POSITION DEFINED.

Prof. Samuel Dickie's Speech.—I believe the breweries and the saloons are just as good and bad as the men running them. All that is bad and corrupting about this business pertains in all its odium to those political parties that have given this business the sanction and protection of law. All that is debasing about the saloons and saloon legislation pertains in full measure to the individual citizen who, with knowledge of all the facts, votes to continue the saloon system. Great political problems are rallied about the points of finance and morals. This great problem, judged by either of these tests, stands head and shoulders above any problem before the American people to-day. The best Anti-Poverty Society in the United States to-day is the Prohibition party. No great reform is possible while cutthroat politicians control the Government through the medium of the saloons. We who advocate the purposes and methods of the Prohibition party are not unreasonable enough to ask either the Republican or the Democratic party to take up this question of Prohibition. Those machines are not built that way; they are not designed for any such work. We have no unkind feelings toward either of the old parties, but with joy on our faces and without crape on our hats we intend to walk at the funerals of both of them. No party can be relied upon to crush out this saloon system but a party that runs up at its masthead the flag of no quarter and no compromise.

ALCOHOL AND LONGEVITY.

The Lancet (Medical), London, June 27.—Underlying the argument from the published figures of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution is the assumption that the two sections into which the members of that society are divided, the Temperance Section and the General Section, are substantially on the same footing in refer-

ence to such matters as bear upon longevity save in the one particular of the use or renunciation of alcohol. On this assumption the figures are both striking and significant, for they show that over a long period of years the mortality rate in the Temperance Section has been consistently and markedly lighter than in the General Section, and, therefore, the use of alcoholic liquors produces degeneration of the tissues and shortens life. But is the assumption of parity between the two sections in all other material respects than the use of alcohol a sound one? We believe not. It has been frequently stated, and never to our knowledge denied, that those members of the society who, having entered in the Temperance Section, cease to practise total abstinence, are thereupon passed from the Temperance Section into the General Section. Thus the ranks of the latter are constantly receiving recruits from the former, and a moment's reflection will show that these recruits must be of an undesirable class. Not only are they brought in without medical examination, but even by a process of selection which obviously works against the office. In many cases failing health is the cause of recourse to alcohol; and a sensible proportion probably of these transferred risks are cases of persons in this plight. The mortality of the Temperance Section is relieved by the withdrawal of more or less moribund members, and the mortality of the General Section is aggravated by the accession of the same individuals. To what extent this affects the result it is obviously impossible to say; but as most of the life assurance offices which publish their mortality are able to show as the result of medical selection a sensible reduction in the number of actual claims as against expected claims on a general business, the General Section of the United Kingdom Society would seem to be below par, and we strongly suspect that the explanation is what we have suggested. But the point is one that stands greatly in need of elucidation, and if those who have command of the statistical data in the United Kingdom Office would make a full disclosure, they would produce a result not of merely statistical interest, but also of great public value.

PROHIBITION WITHIN SIGHT.

The Voice, New York, July 9.—"The gospel of hope" needs to be preached by Prohibitionists now as never before. There is far more indication to-day of approaching victory for the Prohibitionists than there was in 1855 for the opponents of slavery. Forty-six years of unbroken victories for slavery did not look encouraging. But only one year after this declaration Frémont received 1,300,000 votes on a platform declaring slavery to be a "relic of barbarism," and the beginning of the end had come. When the St. John campaign began there were three Prohibition States—Maine, Vermont, and Kansas. Now there are six, and two of these have been added to the ranks within the last two years. The defeats of the last few years have been simply failures to win or keep new territory. When compared with the contest against slavery, the contest against the saloons is one in which we have every reason to feel confident and elated. On with the fight, and when any one gets a little tired, let him remember that the enemy are a great deal more tired.

A GLOOMY FORECAST.

New York Sun, July 6.—In an article on the State of Maine, contributed by the Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., to the *New England Magazine*, we find no mention of the prohibitory system. This is surprising for two reasons. In the first place, a great majority of intelligent people remember the existence of the State chiefly because Maine was the pioneer in an experiment that has attracted universal interest for nearly half a century. The second reason is that Congressman Dingley is perhaps the ablest defender that the prohibitory system now has. He has been its constant advocate, occupying a middle position between such

other statesmen of Maine as Mr. Blaine, Senator Frye, and the Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed, who are good enough Prohibitionists at home, but have never been suspected of lying awake nights at Washington pondering new methods of enforcing the law, and the fanatical and semi-fanatical promoters like General Neal Dow. Less strange, but hardly less significant, is the opinion expressed recently to a reporter of the *Boston Herald* by General Neal Dow, the venerable author of the Maine system. He now appears to despair of the enforcement of the law by ordinary means. Flogging is the penalty proposed for liquor sellers. "A dozen blows with the lash on the back," says the old gentleman, "would be an appropriate punishment for those who follow this occupation." We infer from this that General Neal Dow is not wholly satisfied with the Maine law, as it stands after forty years of revisions and amendments, and improvements, and after having been incorporated in the Constitution of the State. Certainly, the proposal to introduce the whipping-post as a deterrent does not accord with General Dow's pictures of the efficiency of the law.

The signs multiply that before many years public sentiment in Maine will discard the Prohibition theory and abandon the melancholy and hopeless experiment.

IN THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Christian Guardian, Toronto, July 1.—All will agree that a strong popular sentiment in favor of Prohibition is necessary to its enforcement. But the advocates of Prohibition maintain that there is as much ground to believe that the country is ripe for such a law, as for any law that has been placed on the statute book. Besides, the sentiment of the people embodied in law is itself a powerful educating influence. Mr. Foster's motion for a commission of inquiry was carried by a vote of 107 to 88. This was virtually a party vote, only two supporters of the Government voting against it. It can hardly be expected that the information, which shall be gained by this commission, will lead to any decisive result that will clear the way for Prohibition. Yet, it may be a step towards that end. What is wanted is an overwhelming demand from the electors. Prohibition has never yet been made the supreme issue at the polls.

DARKNESS BEFORE DAWN.

Christian Leader, Boston, July 2.—The cause of temperance is under a cloud. By one of those reactions of the public mind which at certain epochs are trials of faith, the legal status of the reform is weaker than it has been at any period during the last two decades. Those who cannot work with much heart unless fired by the hope of immediate success, show a luke-warmness that chills even those who are faithful and firm in every contingency. What at the time we feared has been proved to be true by the result: the attempt to put Prohibition into the constitution was, in most Commonwealths, premature. Of doubtful expediency in itself—for Prohibition by statute is, we think, more likely to be enforced than prohibition by fundamental law, where no sure penalty can be fastened to it—a mistake was made in giving the enemies of Prohibition an opportunity to claim as essentially with them a majority of the voters; to our certain knowledge many ardent Prohibitionists so far as regards legislation, voted against the amendment. Of course, the tide of immigration continually swelling makes much larger the foreign vote, and this is so much added to the temptation that demoralizes great political parties. But whatever the explanation, legal Prohibition has less strength in the public mind than it had a few years ago.

SKILLED OBSERVERS.

Christian at Work, New York, July 2.—In a recent symposium in *The Independent* on the cause and cure of inebriety, Charles A. Bunting, Manager of the Christian Home for Inebriate Men; Dr. L. D. Mason, consulting physician at the Inebriates' Home at Fort

Hamilton; and Dr. Charles L. Dana, visiting physician in Bellevue Hospital, gave it as their opinion that the drinking of beer and light wines is more often the cause than the cure of drunkenness. Mr. Bunting has found it easier to save the whiskey than the beer drinker, and of all the cases he has had, he says the most hopeless have been those of beer-drinkers. Dr. Mason says that sprees usually begin on beer or wine, and finish on stronger drinks. He regards what is called the "beer drunk" as the worst kind. Dr. Dana says there is "no salvation in malt liquors and light wines." This is important scientific testimony, and those who believe that in order to secure practical temperance it is only necessary to shut up the whiskey saloons and multiply the beer and wine rooms, should take note of it. In a contribution to the same symposium Mr. Kilbreth, a police justice of this city, denied that poverty is the cause of drink, and asserted, on the contrary, that drink is the cause of poverty; and yet he attributed, as do others, a large percentage of drunkenness to the tenement-house system, to comfortless homes, which drive the poor man to the saloon, which he aptly calls the poor man's club.

RELIGIOUS.

THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

Christian Register, Boston, June 25.—A new type of scholarship has been created in this age. It is just as assiduous in collecting facts as was the old scholarship, but it brings a critical method to their examination. It sifts, compares, analyzes, classifies, and works inductively instead of deductively. It has been remarkably influenced by the development of the scientific spirit—that spirit of candor, judicial comparison, and preëminent love of truth of which Darwin was one of the noblest exponents. While theology has furnished many individual examples of men who loved the truth for its own sake, they have usually had to suffer martyrdom for their temerity. It is not to the theologians or scholastics, but rather to the scientific world, that we must make our acknowledgments for the gift of the critical spirit. The historian and Biblical critic are now learning to sift their material, to separate facts from fiction, poetry from prose. The mark of eminence in a scholar to-day is reached less by industrious delving for facts than by the skill and acumen with which they are arranged so as to reveal their true significance. It is encouraging that this new spirit of scholarship is making itself felt in theological schools. Andover, Union, Yale, and Lane Seminaries are leading their pupils into the best methods of modern scholarship and, of course, into its best results. It is natural that those who graduated from these institutions forty or fifty years ago should exhibit some surprise at modern teaching. It is unfortunate that such people are sometimes placed on their governing boards. What they need is to enter these schools as students again, and discover that the world has moved ahead in their absence. We did not mention Harvard Divinity School in the list of theological seminaries, because it has long been committed to scientific scholarship. And one reason why it does its work quietly is because it works in a perfectly free atmosphere.

CATHOLICISM AND PATRIOTISM.

Catholic Review, New York, June 28.—It is pleasant to witness the unanimity with which the American press, religious and secular, has condemned the Cahensly memorial. Mr. Cahensly is very slightly to blame. His single aim was the good of emigrants to the United States. Does any American imagine that of his own knowledge Mr. Cahensly formulated his preposterous charges against the English-speaking hierarchy? If there be innocents of that sort, we must urge upon them the necessity of studying a great historical fact now in progress under their dazed eyes—the siege of Rome. Roughly speak-

ing, the siege began ten years ago. Certain German priests in the West, aided by certain German journals, conceived the idea that Rome might aid them in an attempt to fasten the German language on the second and third American generations; certain French-Canadian priests in New England, aided by demagogues from Quebec, beheld the vision of a new Quebec in the Eastern States, and planned to get the aid of a Roman congregation; Mr. Cahensly, traveling in America, conferred with these visionaries, was carefully instructed in dislike and suspicion of the American bishops, and returned to Europe to secure for the conspirators the aid and counsel of the Courts of Vienna and Berlin. The first advance of the besiegers took place in 1884, when a petition signed by eighty-two German priests at St. Louis was sent to the Propaganda, asking for the protection of that venerable institution against the fatal indifference of the American hierarchy. The second advance occurred in 1886, when Father Abbelin, of Milwaukee, carried a memorial to Rome, demanding freedom of action in holding Americans to the use of the German language. The third advance was signalized by the Cahensly memorial, lately given to the world. The three movements resulted in little else than disaster. These three great movements upon Rome have been supplemented by minor activities. Little by little English-speaking parishes in the West have been handed over to the control of German priests, American vocations to the religious life discouraged, the German and French-Canadian languages forced upon parochial schools and religious orders, the English-speaking priest encouraged to depart to other dioceses. The strategists of the siege based all their movements on one principle, viz., that there are several branches of the Catholic Church in America, the Irish, German, French-Canadian, etc., and that the Irish branch was endeavoring to swallow all the others. Every bishop speaking the English language as his mother-tongue, every priest and parish using the same, every journal printed in English, are represented in Rome as Irish. While professing in America great admiration for the Catholicity and success of the American Catholics, these leaders and their supporters have flooded the Propaganda with statistics intended to show that the American Church, from layman to bishop, is not only inferior to the German and French-Canadian bodies, but absolutely deficient in Christian faith, morality, and zeal; and that the only safety for the non-American Catholic thousands is to keep them apart from American bishops and American Catholics. The result of this ten years' siege of Rome has been to convince the officials of the Propaganda that the nationalities of the United States are suffering from Irish domination, and has half inclined these officials to take measures against the American ecclesiastics.

THE LUZERN CONSPIRACY FAILED.

Catholic Mirror, Baltimore, July 4.—The following cable dispatch was received by the Associated Press Wednesday :

The Pope has written to Cardinal Gibbons declaring that he will never concede the demands made by Herr Cahensly on behalf of the Saint Raphael Societies for the protection of Catholic emigrants in so far as the appointment of national bishops is concerned. The Pope has also refused the petition of the Poles in the United States for the appointment of a Polish bishop.

We trust that the promised letter of the Pope will put a quietus on the agitation, at least as far as this country is concerned. His Holiness could not but heed the admonitory rumble that greeted the exposure of the foreign design of dictation in American ecclesiastical polity. The grounds upon which the appeal for foreign bishops is based are absolutely false as to facts, insulting to the American hierarchy and offensive to the national pride of the Catholic community. The Pope is too just and enlightened to shut his eyes to the indignity sought to be put upon the ablest and most powerful hierarchy of the world. It is indispensable that the Church in the United States should be administered by Americans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Boston Journal, July 6.—One of the oldest and last of the great historic figures of the war period was Hannibal Hamlin. His death at the ripe age of eighty-two will be keenly felt by the people of New England, who entertained for this rugged, unpretentious old man a good deal of personal affection. Mr. Hamlin was emphatically a man of the people. He was a man of rugged and enduring New England type, physically and intellectually. He had the courage at a critical time to break away from the party with which his whole early career had been identified, when he saw that that party was wrong on a great issue of principle.

Cleveland Plain Dealer, July 5.—Hannibal Hamlin was a Maine farmer's boy who at first worked on his father's farm, then one year at a printer's case, next studied law and was admitted to the Maine bar in 1833. Very soon he entered politics, became a member of the Legislature in 1836, served two terms in the National House of Representatives, was in the United States Senate from 1848 to 1857, was inaugurated Governor of Maine, and a few weeks after resigned to take another Senatorial term. After the expiration of his term as Vice-President of the United States, in 1865, he was appointed Collector of Customs for the port of Boston. In 1869 he returned to the United States Senate and remained until 1881, when he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, resigning the next year.

Philadelphia Ledger, July 6.—Mr. Hamlin was a true patriot—thoroughly earnest in his preference of his country over party, absolutely honest in office, shrewd and able as a statesman, basing his political action on what he believed to be sound principle, and which proved to be emphatically so in regard to his opposition to slavery, and to the domination of Southern men over the Democratic party, to which he belonged. In this last-named issue he differed openly from his party, and ultimately separated from it when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was injected into the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

Washington Star, July 6.—Hannibal Hamlin's figure rises before the public in clear-cut simplicity, the symbol of physical, as well as, intellectual force. The actors in the great drama of the Civil War and the long previous contest are passing, one by one, away.

THE SALTON SINK FLOODED.

Boston Journal, July 4.—A great physical change which promises a time when the desert shall blossom as a rose, is indicated by the strange stories which come from Salton, in the Colorado Desert Basin District. According to dispatches, the Colorado Desert of California is fast becoming a great inland lake. On Saturday evening moisture was noticed over the desert, and soon little streams of water were seen trickling along, which, increasing in volume, made a great salt lake, whose extent has been estimated at 30 miles long and 12 miles wide. Indians believe that the melting of heavy snows in the mountains swelled the Colorado River waters, and that they are forced back nearly 100 miles into the desert. Nature's irrigation will accomplish what science has planned to do since 1849, when the idea of leading water to the desert first came to Dr. Wozencraft, a seeker for gold. Senator Jones, of Nevada, and others failed to accomplish what nature seems about to do, in turning a sterile and forbidding region into a fertile country. A change of climate will ensue, when sand storms and the hot air of a superheated region are replaced by the more healthful conditions of a fertile country.

Index to Periodical Literature.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Dosh (The Rev. Thomas Wm. Luther), A Biography of. The Rev. P. Bergstresser, D.D. *Lutheran Quar.*, July, 17 pp.

Ward (The Real Artemus). Enoch Knight. *Overland*, July, 7 pp. A sketch of the life of Charles F. Browne, known as Artemus Ward.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

"Antigone" (the), The Recent Presentation of, in New Haven. *N. E. and Yale Rev.*, July, 9 pp.

Educational Work of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Prof. Henry Garst, D.D. *Quar. Rev. United Breth. in Christ*, July, 11 pp. Criticism upon the educational policy of this Church.

English in Our Colleges. The Rev. S. D. Faust, A.M. *Quar. Rev. United Breth. in Christ*, July, 9 pp. A plea for a more thorough study of the English language.

Ibsen's Latest Work: "Hedda Gabler." Wilbur L. Cross. *N. E. and Yale Rev.*, July, 4 pp. A critique.

Plays, Pages on. Justin H. McCarthy, M. P. *Gentleman's Mag.*, London, July, 9 pp. Critique on presentation of Ibsen's plays.

Sardinia, The Folk-Tales of. E. S. Hartland, B.A. *Gentleman's Mag.*, London, July, 11 pp.

Thangbrand, the Apostle of Christianity to Iceland, in the "Tales of a Wayside Inn." Wm. H. Carpenter. *N. E. and Yale Rev.*, July, 12 pp. Criticises the ninth poem of the "Tales," that on "Thangbrand the Priest," as entirely incorrect.

POLITICAL.

Continental Unity, A Brief for. Walter B. Harte. *N. E. Mag.*, July, 12 pp. The argument is that the United States and Canada cannot become commercially an unit and remain politically separate and distinct.

Politics (National), The Municipal Threat in. John Coleman Adams. *N. E. Mag.*, July, 5 pp.

RELIGIOUS.

Action and Acting. J. Spencer Kennard, D.D. *Hom. Rev.*, July, 6 pp. Points out the difference between true oratorical *action* and mere dramatic *acting* in the pulpit.

Author of Nature the Author of Christianity. The Rev. Wm. Beauchamp. *Quar. Rev. United Breth. in Christ*, July, 4 pp. Natural law harmonizes with the written Word.

Bible (the), Is It an Open Question? Prof. W. J. Zuck. *Quar. Rev. United Breth. in Christ*, July, 13 pp.

Biblical Tests Applied to Recent Claims. C. B. Hurlbert, D.D. *Hom. Rev.*, July, 8 pp. Jesus recognizes our human dependence upon phenomenal proof; this test is demanded of those who claim that the Scriptures are more successfully interpreted by the "modern methods" than by others.

Brigg's (Prof.) Criticism and Theology from the Unitarian Standpoint. The Rev. John W. Chadwick. *Unitarian*, July, 5 pp.

Christian Church (The). What is It Doing? M. Ellenger. *Menorah*, July, 3 pp. An arraignment of the Church because it has kept silent concerning the persecution of the Jews by Russia.

Christianity (Absolute). M. Valentine, D.D., LL.D. *Lutheran Quar.*, July, 20 pp. Argues against the theory that the Incarnation of the Son of God would have taken place even if sin had not entered into the world.

Christ, the Coming of, The Gentle Preparation and. The Rev. J. I. L. Resler, A.M. *Quar. Rev. United Breth. in Christ*, July, 9 pp. Shows in what this preparation of the Gentiles consisted.

Church History (American). A Chapter in. The Rev. B. B. Tyler. *Mag. of Christian Lit.*, July, 9 pp. An account of events which led to the establishment of the Christian Denomination and Disciples of Christ.

Divine but not Deity. Alexander T. Bowser. *Unitarian*, July, 2 pp. Argues that the Divine nature of Jesus consists in His being God-like, but not God.

Eireniccon (Our Little). Leonard Woolsey Bacon. *N. E. and Yale Rev.*, July, 4 pp. A hint as to a settlement of the difficulty between Dr. Briggs and his antagonists in the Presbyterian Church.

Exegesis in the Pulpit. Howard Crosby, D.D. *Hom. Rev.*, July, 2 pp. A plea for exegesis preaching.

Heart Power. Prof. J. N. Fries, A. M. *Quar. Rev. United Breth. in Christ*, July, 10 pp. Heart power is that God-given power—Love.

Hume (David) and His Philosophy. The Rev. J. A. Hall, A.M. *Lutheran Quar.*, July, 16 pp. A statement of Hume's system; that it rendered most important service in demonstrating the truth that between theism and skepticism there is no middle ground.

Jesus, Answers of. The Rev. R. W. Hafford, A.M. *Lutheran Quar.*, July, 7 pp. Notices a few of the answers of Jesus to questions that were put to Him.

Jesus (The Superhuman). The Rev. P. M. Bickle, Ph.D. *Lutheran Quar.*, July, 15 pp. An argument to prove the Divinity of Christ.

Lord's Supper (the), The Word of God in. The Rev. John Tomlinson, A.M. *Lutheran Quar.*, July, 8 pp. Shows that the Word of God teaches the *real* Presence of Christ in the Holy Supper.

Preaching, Culture in Its Relation to. Prof. J. O. Murray, D.D. *Hom. Rev.*, July, 6 pp. Considers how culture may help and may hinder effective preaching.

"Prove All Things, Hold Fast that which is Good." *Mag. of Christian Lit.*, July, 5 pp. The sermon preached by the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D.D., in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York City, Sunday, May 24, 1891.

Pulpit (The) and the Problems of Modern Life. The Rev. J. Wagner, A.M. *Lutheran Quar.*, July, 18 pp. The attitude of the pulpit towards those modern reforms which aim at man's physical, moral, social, and civil well-being should be one of intelligent interest and fearless advocacy.

Punishment, Perfection of Character the End of. James C. Hodgins. *Unitarian*, July, 3 pp. "Since God is perfect and full of compassion, the purpose of punishment must be remedial and reformatory."

Sacraments (the), The Duties of Church Members to, in Regard to Their Children. The Rev. G. C. H. Hasskarl, Ph.D. *Lutheran Quar.*, July, 5 pp.

Science, Some Things It Has Done for Religion. J. T. Stewart, M.D. *Unitarian*, July, 4 pp. Holds that science has been eliminating the errors and excrescences which religion has had to carry.

"Word (The) Had Breath." Prof. W. H. Wynn, Ph.D., D.D. *Lutheran Quar.*, July, 19 pp. The superiority, authority, sanctity, and infallibility of the Scriptures.

SCIENCE.

Bacteria and Their Relations to Certain Diseases. Charles Seth Evans, M.D. *Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour.*, July, 7 pp.

Bacteria, Cultivation of. Paul Paquin, M.D. *Bacteriological World*, June, 7 pp. Illus.

Consumption (Pulmonary), Specificity or Non-Specificity of. *Bacteriological World*, June, 4 pp.

Dysentery (Acute), The Treatment of. Robert C. Kenner, M.D. *Medical Progress*, July, 5 pp.

Humerus (the), Subclavicular Dislocation of—Open Arthrotomy—Recovery. John Parmenter, M.D. *Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour.*, July, 7 pp.

Laparotomy, Preparation for. *Medical Progress*, 2 pp.

Larynx (the), Specific Stenosis of, Intubation in. John O. Roe, M.D. *Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour.*, July, 2 pp.

Nasal Spray (the), The Indiscriminate Use of. T. C. Evans, M.D. *Medical Progress*, July, 2 pp.

Nitrogen-Containing Foods and Their Relations to Morbid States. Frank Woodbury, M.D. *Medical Progress*, July, 3 pp.

Schliemann's Discoveries in Hellas, A Glimpse at. Prof. J. L. Ewell. *N. E. Mag.*, July, 13 pp. Illus.

SOCIOLLOGICAL.

Divorce Question (the), The Present Status of. The Rev. Samuel W. Dike, LL.D. *Hom. Rev.*, July, 3 pp.

Emerson's Views on Reform. Wm. M. Salter. *N. E. Mag.*, July, 9 pp.

Utopia (A Competitive). Arthur Ransom. *Gentleman's Mag.*, London, July, 5 1/2 pp. Draws attention to the attempt of Dr. Hertzka, an economist of reputation, to solve the economic problem.

UNCLASSIFIED.

California Lakes (The). Charles H. Shinn. *Overland*, July, 18 pp. Illus. Description of Lake Regions.

Farming, The Pleasures of. The Rev. M. G. Watkins, M.A. *Gentleman's Mag.*, London, July, 8 pp.

High Bridge, The Battle at. Edward T. Bouve. *N. E. Mag.*, July, 4 pp. With portrait of General Washburn. Descriptive.

"Incident (The)." James Hutton. *Gentleman's Mag.*, London, July, 12 1/2 pp. Gives the report of the current version of "The Incident."

Maine, The State of. The Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr. *N. E. Mag.*, July, 23 pp. Illus. Historical sketch.

Military Academy (The United States) at West Point. Edward S. Holden. *Overland*, July, 10 pp. This paper deals especially with the effect of the methods adopted at West Point in developing the moral character.

Moors, Jews, and Germans, The Share of, in the Discovery of America, and Civilizing Development of America. Dr. K. Kohler. *Menorah*, July, 13 pp. A contribution to the history of the original settlement of this country.

Natural Bridge of Virginia (The). Katherine L. Parsons. *N. E. Mag.*, July, 16 pp. Illus. Descriptive.

North Sea (the), Life in. Alexander Gordon. *Gentleman's Mag.*, London, July, 14 pp.

Pictures, Framing and Hanging. Samuel L. Gerry. *N. E. Mag.*, July, 2 pp. Instructions in the art of framing and hanging pictures.

Sheep Station in Western Australia. Francis P. Lefroy. *Overland*, July, 11 pp. Descriptive.

Slaveholder (a Former), Recollections of. M. V. Moore. *N. E. Mag.*, July, 6 pp. The story of Old Lun, the Major: The Old-Time Slave.

GERMAN.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

History (Modern), Future Instruction in. Ottokar Lorenz. *Grenzboten*, June, 14 pp. Thinks it regrettable that the teacher who can give so good a description of the times of Pericles and Alcibiades, has advanced no further than the close of the 18th or beginning of the 19th century.

Talleyrand's Memoirs. *Unsere Zeit*, Leipzig, June, 5 pp. Historically of no great importance, but valuable as presenting us with a true picture of a genuine member of the Old Society, and of the philosophical century in which he lived.

Vienna, The Graves of our Great Musicians in. La Mara. *Gartenlaube*, Leipzig, June, With illustrations of the tombs of Glück, Beethoven, Mozart, and Schubert in the Central Friedhof.

POLITICAL.

Africa, The Position of Germany in. *Grenzboten*, Leipzig, June, 8 pp. Takes stock of German possessions in Africa as modified by the Anglo-German Treaty of 1890, and argues that the present position is a very satisfactory one.

Denmark, Political Reformation in. Heinrich Martens. *Unsere Zeit*, June, 18 pp. Follows the course of political events since 1849, and urges the amendment of the Constitution as essential and called for by both great political parties.

French Revolution (the), The Lesson of, for the Modern State. IX. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, June, 15 pp.

SCIENCE.

Astronomical Measurements and Physics, Recent Investigations into. Karl Schmidt. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, June, 5 pp. Treats of the progress due to photography.

Embalming. Reinhold Günther. *Vom Fels zum Meer*. Stuttgart, June, 1 p. Describes the Egyptian process, and passes on to the discoveries of modern chemistry in this field.

Eye (the), Bacteria of. Professor Dr. Hermann Cohn. *Gartenlaube*, Stuttgart, June, 2 1/2 pp. Treats of the microbe specially concerned in producing diseases of the eye.

Sun and Moon (the), Eclipses of, as Tests of Universal History. Prof. H. Schubert. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, June, 2 1/2 pp. Calculates an eclipse of the Moon to prove that Christ was crucified on Friday, April 3, A.D. 33; and an eclipse of the Sun to prove that the Chinese Emperor, Tschung-Haug, ascended the throne B.C. 2142.

Medicine, Viennese School of. A. Kronfeld. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, June, 12 pp. Treats of the general character of the Viennese School, and of some of its chief celebrities.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

Census (German) of Dec. 1, 1890. Dr. Paul Lippert. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, June, 2 1/2 pp. Gives statistics of population, emigration and of concentration of population in great cities with comments on industrial conditions.

Civil Suits against the State. O Bühr. *Grenzboten*, Leipzig, June, 5 pp. In Germany there is a right of action against the State, but it is hard to ascertain who is the proper "Fiskus" or State representative in the suit, and woe betide the poor wight who brings suit against the wrong fiskus.

Danger and Death. From Otto Felsing. *Gartenlaube*, Leipzig, June, 14 pp. In commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the German Society for the rescue of shipwrecked persons.

London Season (The). Leopold Katscher. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, June, 14 pp. Illustrated.

Railways in Africa. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, June, 1 col. Records the progress made in Railway construction on the Dark Continent.

Rothschild and Russia. *Grenzboten*, Leipzig, June, 5 pp. Comments on the story that one of the Rothschilds told Wynschnegradski that he would negotiate a Russian loan, when the Russian Government treated its Jewish subjects with proper consideration.

Statistics, Desirable Improvements in. Editorial. *Grenzboten*, June, 11 pp. Suggests a National Bureau of Statistics, in furtherance for a general working plan for the collection of all statistics desirable in every department of sociology and science.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Alps and the Alpine Highland (the). Two Pearls of. Arthur Achleitner. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, June, 7 pp. Liberally illustrated. Describes this section of the Bavarian Highlands which constitutes the highest land in Germany.

Beethoven's Birthplace. Ernst Pasquè. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, June, 8 pp. I. Wanderings through the eight dwelling places of the family from 1767 to 1792.

Cromwell and the Parliament. Ed. Schmidt Weissenfels. *Vom Land zum Meer*, Stuttgart, June, 2 pp. An appreciative sketch of the stern Puritan leader.

Holstein, Pen and Ink Sketches from. I. The Watermouse. *Nord und Süd*, June, 27 pp. A trip on the "Watermouse" from Kiel to Rendsburg.

North Sea Sketches, A Naturalist's. Friedrich Heincke. *Unsere Zeit*, Leipzig, June, 20 pp. A lively and entertaining account of the experiences and adventures of an official fishery expedition.

Pilot Service (The). Max Lay. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, June, 7½ pp. Liberally illustrated.

Sport (A Dangerous). J. M. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, June, 3 pp. Stigmatizes mountain climbing as foolhardy, especially in winter, and attributes the craze to love of notoriety.

Swiss Travel, Development of. Ernst Sturm. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, June, 11 pp. Traces its rise from the publication of the first guide-book in 1844.

Turkey, Characteristic Sketches and Impressions of a Traveler in. *Unsere Zeit*, Leipzig, June, 14 pp. Treats of military, political, educational, and social matters, and of the growing influence of Germany with the Porte.

War, The Fourteenth Article of. (Story.) Eugen Salinger. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, June, 10 pp. Continuation.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

Aristotle on the Art of Poetry. A Lecture with Two Appendices by A. O. Prickard, M.A. Macmillan & Co., \$1.00.

Biography (Natural), Dictionary of. Ed. by Sidney Lee. Vol. XXVII. Hindmarsh-Hovenden. Macmillan & Co., \$3.75.

Canadian Guide-Book. Chas. G. D. Roberts. D. Appleton & Co., Cloth, \$1.25. Constitutional Law, Studies in. France, England, and the United States. Translated from the Second French Edition. Macmillan & Co., \$1.75.

Dorian Gray, The Picture of. Oscar Wilde. Edition de Luxe. Ward, Lock & Co., \$6.00.

Eternal Life, Intimations of. Caroline C. Leighton. Lee & Shepard, Boston. Cloth, 75c.

French Readings for Children. G. Eugene Fasnacht. With Illustrations by Louis Wain. Macmillan & Co., 40c.

Geometry (Solid), An Elementary Treatise on. Charles Smith, M.A. Macmillan & Co., \$2.60.

Gods (the), Studies of, in Greece at Certain Sanctuaries Recently Excavated. Louis Dyer. Macmillan & Co., \$2.50.

Greatest Fight in the World. The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon. Funk & Wagnalls. Leatherette, 35c.

Greek Primer, Colloquial and Constructive. J. Stuart Blackie. Macmillan & Co., 60c.

Guide-Book to Books. Edited by E. B. Sargent and Bernhard Wishaw. Macmillan & Co., \$1.50.

Homeric Dialect, A Grammar of. D. B. Monro. Macmillan & Co., \$3.50.

Imaginary Conversations. Walter Savage Landor. With Biographical and Explanatory Notes. By Charles G. Crump. Macmillan & Co., 6 vols., Vol. I., \$1.25.

Immersion, the Act of Christian Baptism. J. T. Christian, D.D. Baptist Book Concern, Louisville. Cloth, \$1.00.

Lear (King), Shakespeare. With an Introduction and Notes. By K. Deighton. Macmillan & Co., 40c.

Mammals, Living and Extinct, the Study of. An Introduction to. William H. Flower, C.B., F.R.S., etc., Director of Natural History Departments, British Museum, and Richard Lydecker, B.A., F.G.S., etc. Macmillan & Co. \$6.00. Illus.

Marcy, the Blockade Runner. Harry Castleman. Porter & Coates, Phila. Cloth, \$1.25.

Mind is Matter; or, the Substance of the Soul. W. Hemstreet. Fowler & Wells, Cloth, \$1.00.

New England: A Handbook for Travellers. M. F. Sweetser. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.50.

Pinto (Ferdinand Mendez, the Portuguese), The Voyages and Adventures of, done into English by Henry Cogan, with an Introduction by Arminius Vambery. Macmillan & Co., \$1.50.

Pricieuses Ridicules (Les), Comedie en Un Acte par J. B. P. Moliere (1659). With Introduction and Notes by G. Eugene Fasnacht. Macmillan & Co. 35c.

Terror (The Coming), and Other Essays and Letters. Robert Buchanan. United States Book Co. Cloth, \$2.50.

Witchcraft (Salem) in Outline. Mrs. Caroline E. Upham. Salem Press Pub. and Print. Co. Cloth, \$1; Subs., \$5; Leath., \$10.

Work Among the Fallen. The Rev. G. P. Merrick. Ward, Lock & Co. 40c.

Current Events.

Wednesday, July 1.

The Copyright Law goes into effect: the President's Proclamation names Belgium, France, Great Britain, and Switzerland as the countries that have fulfilled the first of the conditions specified. The Iowa Republican State Convention nominated Hiram C. Wheeler for Governor. The Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Missionary Bishop of Western Idaho, is elected Bishop of Georgia. The eighteenth annual session of the Chautauqua Assembly is formally opened.

Emperor William and his party arrive at Amsterdam. Dispatches from Rome state that the Pope refuses Herr Cahensly's demand and the petition of the Poles in the United States relating to the appointment of National Bishops. "Dominion Day" in Canada. The *Novoe Vremya*, of St. Petersburg, in commenting on the renewal of the Dreibund prophecies war. Advices from Coquimbo, Chili, state that the new President of the Government party, Vicuna, has been elected. The new Canadian Banking Act goes into operation. Irish Roman Catholic Bishops reaffirm their former declarations against Parnell.

Thursday, July 2.

John Bardsley, ex-City Treasurer of Philadelphia is sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment. At a special meeting of the Cabinet it is decided to extend the 4½ per cent. bonds at 2 per cent. after September 1; the Secretary of the Treasury issues a circular to this effect.

Private advices from Señor Errazuriz, the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Iquique, Chili, state that the insurgent army has occupied Huasco, and that Balmaceda's army has fled. The French Chamber of Deputies approves the new wine and beer duties recommended by the Customs committee.

Friday, July 3.

The reunion of the Army of the Potomac begins at Buffalo; the various corps elect officers; General Slocum delivers an address. The President arrives at Cape May, where he is to spend the summer. In a collision on the Erie Line, near Ravenna, O., nineteen persons are killed, and a number severely injured. In New York City Ameer Ben Ali, known as "Frenchy No. 1," is convicted of murder in the second degree. Minister Fred. Douglass arrives from Hayti. Rev. H. Morton Reed, rector of the Church of the Intercession, drops dead.

Emperor William of Germany visits The Hague and Rotterdam and sails for England. British Courts refuse to recognize the Congress of Chili as the Government of that country. Gold has disappeared from circulation in Portugal.

Saturday, July 4.

Hannibal Hamlin, the first Republican Vice-President, dies at Bangor, Me. In an accident on the Kenawha & Michigan R. R. in West Virginia fourteen persons are killed and a large number injured. Chauncey M. Depew, Major McKinley, General O. O. Howard, Senator Aldrich, and Murat Halstead, of the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, make speeches at the Roseland Park celebration, Woodstock, Conn. Ex-Senator Platt speak at the unveiling of the soldiers' monument at Owego, N. Y. The Army of the Potomac parade and banquet in Buffalo. The *Charleston* and the *Itata* arrive at San Diego, Cal. In New York City the letter carriers of the United States hold a reunion, and participate in the ceremonies of unveiling the statue of the Hon. Samuel S. Cox. The National Prohibition Park, on Staten Island, near Port Richmond, is formally dedicated.

Emperor William is received in England with royal ceremonies. William Henry Gladstone, eldest son of the ex-Premier, dies. Russian securities suffer heavy decline in the stock exchanges of London, Paris, and Berlin.

Sunday, July 5.

Officers of the *Itata* report a very bitter feeling against the United States on the part of the Chilean Insurgents. A terrific tempest does much damage at Galveston, Texas. Sir George Baden-Powell, English Commissioner on the Bering Sea matter, arrives at New York.

Emperor William reviews the Guards, and attends church at Windsor with members of the royal family. Fights occur between Parnellites and "Antis" in Carlow. Paris newspapers urge the abandonment of proceedings against M. de Lesseps.

Monday, July 6.

A terrible tornado at Baton Rouge, La., destroys the walls of the penitentiary, killing ten convicts. The forty-sixth annual meeting of the New York State Teachers' Association is opened in Saratoga; Gen. Stuart L. Woodford delivers the annual educational address. A large labor demonstration is held at Steubenville, Ohio.

The Princess Louise, of Schleswig-Holstein, Granddaughter of Queen Victoria, and Prince Albrecht of Anhalt are married in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, the Archbishop of Canterbury officiating. The Canadian House of Commons passes a Bill to incorporate the Buffalo and Fort Erie Bridge Company, which proposes to build a bridge or tunnel at Niagara Falls. A plebiscite taken in Switzerland favors a new law by which a body of 50,000 citizens are empowered to submit the text of bills to the Chambers.

Tuesday, July 7.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the American Philological Association meets in University Hall, Princeton. The Convention of the Prohibition party of New York County nominates candidates for county offices. Four murderers are executed by electricity in Sing Sing Prison, N. Y.

In the Canadian House of Commons the motion to place binding twine on the free list is defeated by a vote of 80 to 100. Great indignation is manifested in Newfoundland by reason of the closing of sixty British lobster factories on the French shore, by Sir Baldwin Walker. In the British House of Commons the Educational Bill is reported from committee after a debate in which the principal feature was the Government's accepting Liberal and opposing Unionist amendments. The Persian Government accepts the invitation to take part in the World's Fair at Chicago.

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